INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

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VOL. XVII NO 20- BOMBAY THURSDAY JANUARY 24 1929 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
26 Jan.	Ranchi ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,083
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,946
20 "	Maloja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	10th Jan.	23rd Jan.
Shingo Maru ..	17th "	26th "
Shunko Maru ..	24th "	6th Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	29th "	12th "
Shanghai Maru..	12th Feb.	20th "
Chifuku Maru ..	10th "	24th "
Honolulu Maru..	24th "	9th Mar.
Heimei Maru ..	28th "	10th "
Hiyeizan Maru ..	1st Mar.	13th "
Sumatra Maru ..	11th "	19th "

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement o !Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
31st Jan.	*Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
24th Jan.	Bandra ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports
25th "	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi,
26th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
28th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
30th "	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
6th Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Erie Maru ..	5467	15 Jan.	23 Jan
*Yesaki Maru ..	4272	17 "	28 "
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 "	31 "
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	28 "	3 Feb.
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 "
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@20 "
*Hakodate Maru	5303	16 Feb.	28 "
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	20 "	3 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@6 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 Feb.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	21 "	10 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 Feb.	27 Feb.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	6 Mar.	13 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

A Sure Cure

for Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

The Atank Nigrah Pills

For particulars write to:—

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

Famous 6d. Novels.

Nat Gould.

The Silver Star
Fast as the wind
Queen of the Turf
The Lucky Shoe
Charger and Chaser
A Member of the Tatts
The Chance of a Life Time
The Chestnut Champion
Left in the Lurch
The First in the Field
The Challenge
One of the Mob
A Bird-in Hand
A Stroke of Luck
Odds On
Good at the Game
The Trainer's Treasure
A Great Coup
The Smasher
A Race for a Wife
A Reckless Owner
The Best of the Season
The Steeplechaser
A Gamble for Love
Beating the Favourite
The Head Lad
A Turf Conspiracy
The Man from the New Market
The Sweep Winner
A Cast Off
A Brilliant Season
The King's Favourite

EDGAR WALLACE.

The Man from Morocco
The Face in the Night
Room 13
Captians of Souls
The Missing Million

Annas six each.

If you have never seen the "Indian Review", send postage stamps for annas Four only to G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras, for a free specimen copy. Any one who wishes to become a subscriber must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE LTD. (Est. 1891)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2¼ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents. Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

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Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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AND

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For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—RELIABLE HANDS, Experience not necessary. For particulars send two annas stamps. S. SINGH Uganda House, Karimpura, Ludhiana.
A R1411

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR on Rs. 150/- P. M., and a Nurse on Rs. 25/- P. M., for the State Hospital Banswara, with free quarters. Can have good private practice. Experienced Gujrati speaking Hindu ladies preferred. Apply to:—The CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Banswara.
A 31682

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND INTELLIGENT PARSEE MANAGER for a Running Theatrical Co., of good financial standing in Upper India. Apply sharp with Copies of Testimonials to Box No. 2227 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1402

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to **Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,** 219, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED

GUJRATI MATRICULATED well-up in Accounts, Correspondence, knowing typewriting with ten years Banking and six years Uganda Cotton line experiences, seeks ENGAGEMENT in India or abroad, excellent testimonials, can join immediately. Please communicate Box No. 2231 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle",
B 1413

EDUCATIONAL.

MOUNT ABU HIGH SCHOOL, Mount ABU—Conducted by the Irish Christian Brothers, under the Distinguished Patronage of His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Caumont, O. C., D. D., Bishop of Ajmere The above School will re-open under the new management on March 1st 1929. The School will be run on the lines of the other Christian Brothers' Schools at Kurseong, Shillong, Naini Tal, etc., The monthly fees for nine and a half months only are:—Board and Tuition Rs. 50/-. Fixed Extras Rs. 5/-. For propectus apply to the Principal (after January 22nd.)
M 31665

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

A NASH with style and charm that gladdens the eye, luxury that gratifies every taste, and a price that suits practically any income. The costly leather upholstrey and the interior trim, with a new folding windshield with a snugly folding burbank top, with Nash design bumpers and bumperettes. A longer car, a more luxurious car, with comfort, safety and satisfaction built into every detail and the power pick-up, speed of high turbulence, high compression performance. Any make of second-hand car exchanged. Sole distributors, AIMILA AUTOMOBILE Co., Queens Road, Bombay.
N 31637

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31579

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 7369 in respect of 25 Ordinary Shares Nos. 97943 to 97967 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Kastoorchand Krishnaji, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within fifteen days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 22nd January, 1929.

KASTOORCHAND KRISHNAJI.
R1410

PUBLIC NOTICES:

WANTED.

WANTED—Qualified NURSES on Rs. 150, plus Rs. 15 Uniform allowance, and Rs. 100 plus Rs. 15 Uniform allowance, temporarily with free furnished quarters at the Arthur Road Hospital.

Apply immediately to the MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, Arthur Road Hospital, in person between 9 and 10 a.m. on week days.
31663

ELPHINSTONIAN GATHERING

A JOINT SOCIAL GATHERING of the Elphinstonian Society and the Elphinstone College will be held on the 2nd February, 1929. Members of the Society wishing to join will please send their subscriptions (minimum Rs. 5) to Mr. D. G. DALVI, 217, Charni Road, Bombay 4.
31669

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PANEL PLATES, MILD STEEL PLANISHED FOR CARRIAGE PANELS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of Tender with conditions on which Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF PANEL PLATES, MILD STEEL PLANISHED FOR CARRIAGE PANELS." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th February, 1929.

4. The result of the Tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
14th January, 1929.
31646

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COMPOSITION FLOORING, SHEETS, DOVE TAILED GALVANIZED MILD STEEL AND MOULDINGS MILD STEEL ROLLED FOR COACHING STOCK.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay invites Tenders for the supply of the above during the official year ending 31st March, 1930.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Composition flooring, sheets dove tailed galvanized mild steel, and Mouldings mild steel rolled." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
14th January, 1929.
31647

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF UNIFORM CLOTHING, ETC.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above material during the 12 months commencing 1st March, 1929.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Uniform Clothing, etc." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th February, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
14th January, 1929.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE OKHA SALT WORKS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE OKHA SALT WORKS, LTD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 2nd February, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of amending Articles Nos. 29 (a), 68 and 167 of the Articles of Association of the Company, as per circular sent round to Shareholders.

NOTICE is also given that a further Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, 18th February, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of receiving the report of the proceedings at the above Meeting and to confirm same, if passed, as special resolutions.

By the Order of the Board,
KAPILRAM LTD.,
Agents.
31659

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE,

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF CUDDAPAH.
Original Suit No. 523 of 1928.
SYED BAHADUR SAHEB, General Merchant, Cuddapah Town .. Plaintiff.

vs.

MOWLABAKAS HASAN SAHEB LOKAPALLY, General Merchant, and Commission Agent, Post Dudhni, G. I. P., District Sholapur ..... Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Defendant abovenamed that the above suit against him for the recovery of Rs. 258-15 with future interest thereon and court costs from him on the ground of fraud stands posted to 4-2-1929 and that if he does not appear in the said Court on the said date at 11 a.m. and contest the said suit, the said suit shall be decided exparte on the said date.

C. NARASIMHACHARLU,
Advocate for the Plaintiff in the above Suit.
7-1-29.
R1412

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TRIBHOWANDAS KADWA PAREKH, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, employed as agent of the Manager of the Chawakaran Kiloth Tarwad family of Tellicherry, residing at Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay .. Deceased.

LAXMIDAS KADWA PAREKH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, the brother of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

17th day of January, 1929.
Messrs. SMETHAM BLYTHE & LAMBERT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
31662

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 4, 6-15 and 10 P. M.

Lillian Gish in ANNIE LAURIE

NEXT SATURDAY AT 4, 6-15 & 10 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT WADAVLI. AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT WADAVLI NEAR CHEMBUR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lama & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mrs. Clara de Souza and pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of August, 1925 and made between the Mortgagor and the Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th January, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the property described below:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those piece of land with the buildings thereon containing by admeasurement 169 gunthas or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 57, Pot No. 1, Survey No. 59, Pot No. 3, Survey No. 61, Pot Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 1, Survey No. 62, Pot Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 6, Survey No. 108, Pot No. . . . Falni No. 1 together with mango and other trees situate at Wadavli near Chembur in the Bombay Suburban District.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Lam & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgees, at their office at Nos. 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of Property at Chakla Street advertised for sale by auction this day, the 24th instant, is POSTPONED until further Notice.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co., Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

R. B. SALISBURY

PRESENTS

THE QAINTS

IN

NO, NO, NANETTE

The World's greatest musical Play.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

SEE THE FAMOUS SIX CHARACTERS IN SEARCH OF LOVE IN

SORELL AND SON

FEATURING

H. B. WARNER

An amazing document for the love of a father for son—and of son for father.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MANNEQUIN

FEATURING
ALICE JOYCE,
WARNER BAXTER,
AND
DOLORES COSTELLO
A GRIPPING TALE OF AMERICAN HOME LIFE.

COTTON MARKET

Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations **TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT.** purchase **PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.**

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge...	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge—	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11-28 and **GINNING REPORT** were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place **WHOLE LIFE HISTORY** is predicted by examining **PALM.**

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLE.

New York March Highest 20.25 (2-27 p.m.) lowest 20.15 (at the close.)

Messrs Patel Bros have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 22nd inst:—

Market shows no new feature. Quiet and steady. Gocharan Bureau estimate ginning 13,629,000 Bales. If correct will be bullish.

Messrs Drennan Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Manchester reports "China demand more active".

Reuter:—"Market was quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by trade buying, but later declined partially on realising."

NEW YORK COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 22.

March	20.16 plus .01
May	20.15
July	19.79
October	19.48 plus .01
December	19.38 plus .05
Middling Spot	20.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 22.

March	19.56 plus .03
May	19.56 plus .03
Middling Spot	19.29

New York, Jan. 22.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

March	20.19
May	20.18
July	19.80

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	20.17
May	20.16
July	19.78

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

May	19.57

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 22.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	46,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

	Opening	Closing
January	10.33	10.33—.01
February		10.35—.02
March	10.38	10.39
April		10.40
May	10.43	10.44
June		10.40
July	10.39	10.41+01
August		10.33
September		10.25
October	10.18	10.18—.01
November		10.14—.01
December		10.14—.02
January		10.11—.02
Middling Spot		10.58

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	30

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Scinde Fully Good	7.55
Scinde Fine	7.60
Scinde Superfine	7.85
Bengal Good	7.10
Bengal Fully Good	7.35
Bengal Fine	7.60
Oomra Good	7.70
Oomra Fully Good	8.00
Oomra Fine	8.30
Broach Fully Good	8.80
Broach Fine	9.05
Broach Superfine	9.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

January	18.58 plus .06
February	18.58 plus .06
March	18.83 plus .06
April	18.83 plus .06
May	18.99 plus .06
June	18.96 plus .06
July	19.07 plus .06
August	19.07 plus .06
September	19.04 plus .06
October	18.99 plus .06
Novembe	18.90 plus .07
Decembe	18.90 plus .07
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.20 plus .10

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 22.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-1/8
Forward	26-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 22.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11-3/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 22.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

March close at s 9/3 1/8d.
May close at 9/4d.
July close at 9/6d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 124 1/4 cents.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers £9-7-6.
Castorseed, Bombay ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers £17 17 6.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment Hull and Continent buyers £18-2-6.

LINSEED.

London Jan. 22.

Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment nominal £19-7-6
Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
Apl./May shipment nominal £18-5-0
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment Hull sellers £1517-6.
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers £19-10-0

LINSEED OIL.

London Jan 22.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:—
Feb/Apl. delivery sellers 28/3.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:—
May/Aug. delivery paid 28/6.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 22.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 18-3/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 22.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb. Cargoes: February shipment sellers 44/9.
Barletta Russo per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes Jan./Feb. shipment sellers 44/-.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels:—Afloat paid 46/9.
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan 22.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Calcutta:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/4 1/2.
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/6.
C and F Bombay:—
July/Sept per cwt. 12/5 3/4.
C and F Karachi:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/6 1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 22.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot:—Sellers 0/10-3/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan 22.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A & C.	22 1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	147 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9 1/2
National Bank	53
Eastern Bank	6 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	91 1/8
Conversion Loan	80 1/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent	101 5/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent	54
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	61 5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	71 1/2
Consols	56 3/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	102 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	95 1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 22.

Demand Bills	484.62

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 22.

	£
Copper English best Selected	77 5/8
Copper Braziers	87
Yellow Metal	69
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	21 3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13 1/2
Tin English Ingots	222 1/4

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

The Market has ruled firm to-day by evidencing a rise of about 1 Anna per cwt in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/8-1/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/6 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Querrimba Rs. 8/5-1/2 per cwt FBH
Shipment December Rs. 8/5-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 8/9 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 8/9-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June Rs. 8/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8/5-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 8/7 per cwt FBH.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 8/5-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March-April Rs. 8/10-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Tone Firm.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

The local market opened at Rs. 359/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and after declining to Rs. 359/4 improved on scattered buying Trading was suspended at 2 p.m. owing to Brokers meeting. Liverpool opened at a decline of 2 points and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	360/4
Oomra D./J.	319/12
Oomra March	322
Bengal D./J.	273/12
Bengal March	279/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

The Market ruled easy on increased selling influenced by easier Liverpool advices. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	359/4
Oomra D/J.	316
Oomra March	320/8
Bengal D/J.	273
Bengal March	277/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

January	253.50—0.30
April	239.80—
July	234.90+0.50

Bombay, Jan. 23.

COTTON TENDERS.

	Bombay, To-day	Jan. 23. Total.
F.G. M.G. Bengal	100	11,000
Fine M.G. Oomra	3,300	12,200

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Bengal	273	D/J.	
Bengal	278	March	
Broach	360	A/M.	
Oomra	317	D/J.	
Oomra	322	March.	

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	288	283	275	268
Sindh	290	285	277	270
Punjab	285	280	272	265
Rajputana	288	289	275	263
Oomra No. 3	329	324	318	308
C. P. No. 1	349	344	338	328
C. P. No. 2	339	334	328	318
Khasdesh			296	286

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

100 G G Kesha and Co. Karanja 321
100 E D Sassoon & Co. Bombay Press 235
100 Ralli Bros. Kundla 270
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Nagpur 334
100 Do. Ellichpur 322
100 Forbes & Co. Bhavnagar 275
100 Do. Kundla 275
200 Japan T & Co. Pandhurna 340
200 Do. Sanvad 315
200 Do. Khandesh 275
200 Do. Sailu 295
200 Toyomankwa C. P. No. 1 330
200 Do. Mahu 290
200 Do. Karanja 300
100 L K Vashanji Khamgaon 317
200 A Damodar & Co. Wun 325

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

	New Ready	New Ready Red Leafy Average
Bengal Superfine	285	
Bengal Fine	280	
Bengal F. G.	275	240/45
Sindh-Punjab Fine	280	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	275	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	335	320/25
Nagpur Fine	340/42	325/27
Yeotmal Fine	330	317/25
Arvi Fine	330	317/20
Amraoti Fine	325	315
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320	295/305
Mulkapur Fine	310	285
Khandesh Fine	300	270
Muthia Fine	285	275
Muthia F.G.	280	265
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	340/45	310
Purna F. G. G. S.	330/35	310
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	325	310
Indore/Ujjain Fine	320	310
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320	305
Surat Fine	Nil.	Nil.
Broach Fine	Nil.	Old
Broach F.G.	Nil.	Nil.
Westerns M.G.		315
Cambodia	400	385
Miraj/Sanghli		350/55
Compta Good		350/55
Jinja		520

OILS & CAKES.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

(The Tata Oil Mills' Quotations) Ex-godown Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 601/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 135/ per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 55/ per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 50/13/6, Highest 51/, Closing 50/14/9
Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/12/9, Closing 4/13
Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/12/9, Closing 4/12/10-1/2
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/3, Highest 54/6/3, Closing 54/5/3
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 56/3, Highest 56/10/6, Closing 56/9

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 23.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Jan.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T. T. 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 125
Banks Buying 60 days 122

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D. D. 173-1/2

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/Losdon 4.85 22nd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 1/16 23rd inst.
London/Japan 1/10 7/16 22nd inst.
London/Paris 124.10 22nd inst.
London/Belgium 34.905 22nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21-3/4 22nd inst.
London/Italy 92.70 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4.11-3/8 22nd inst. £4.4.11-1/2 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 26-1/8 22nd inst. 26 3/16 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 26-1/4 22nd inst. 26 5/16 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 57 22nd inst. 57-1/8 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 4 5/16 p.c. 22nd inst. 4 9/32 p.c. 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 4 7/16 p.c. 22nd inst. 4-3/8 p.c. 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4-3/4 p.c. 3 mos 5-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5 p.c. 12 mos. 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—In Demand.

—:o:—

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

Bombay, Jan. 23.

London Ready 26/2
London Forward 26/4
America Cent 57/
China Op. 2/7/, Cl. 2/7/
Ready 59/2
Poush Op. 59/1, Hi. 59/2, Lo. 59/1, 6 p.m. 59/2
Tejimundi -/3/
Magh Op. 59/3, Hi. 59/4, Lo. 59/2, 6 p.m. 59/4
Tejimundi -/12/

GOLD.

Ready 21/10/6
Poush 21/9
Magh 21/6/9
National City 21/11
N. Manordass 21/10
N. Motilal 21/10/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 23.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73-2/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84/14
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/12
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs 94/10
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/10
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101-2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs., 104/7/6
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs 83
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 82
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 82
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 100/12
Forward Rates 1st Feb. sett:
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73 2/6
1945/55 Rs. 104/8/0
Tone of Market:—Shade steady.

Tone of Silver:—Dull. India bought, China sold. America came in as seller after fixing. Small amount of business has been done.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Jan. 23.

3 Months Discounts 4 5/16 per cent
6 Months Discounts 4 7/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 per cent.
One month 5 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months 5-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent

STOCKS AND SHARES

Mill Shares Easy

MARKET DULL

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Cotton Mill shares ruled easy with a poor turnover. Business for March Settlement commenced to-day but there is no inclination to operate. There was no support to

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Bombay Dyeing 866, 65-10, 63
Century 400, 398
Colaba 148
Crescent 136
Fazul 776, 75, 73
Indore 394-6
Madhowji 54-6
Nagpur 503, 2
New Great 236, 35, 35-10
Pearl 500, 498, 97
Simplex 77-76-14
Swadeshi 452, 53
Burma 851, 50, 48, 47
Hydro 1116, 1513, 12, 11
Tram 153
Deff. 290, 87, 88, 86-14, 87
Ord. 81-80-10, 12, 8, 4, 2, 80
Bundi 21-4, 2, 4
Indian 355, 53, 52, 53-2
Katni Ord. 245, 42
Alcock 347, 45, 46

Steel shares. Tata Hydro and Mining shares were easy. In the absence of business other miscellaneous shares ruled quiet but steady.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 358/12
Apollo 50 nil, 5
Asur Veerjee (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (250) 10y 65
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 170
Bombay Dyeing (200) 20f 863/12
Bombay Industrial (25) nil 2/1
Bradbury (250) nil 165
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 398/12
Central India 100 15f 502/8
Ceylon 100 nil 25
Colaba Land and Mill 100 6i 148/12
Coorla 100 7f 162/8
Crescent 100 9f 136/4
Currimbhoy 250 nil 157/8
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 540
E. D. Sassoon United Dfd. 1 nil 0/10/
Ebrahim Pabany 250 7/8f 213/12
Edward Sassoon 200 nil 93/12
Elphinstone 100 nil 8
Fazulbhoy 250 25f 773/12
Finlay 100 10y 112/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 250
Gokak 100 2/8 1 126/4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hisdustan 1,000 100y 1760
India Bleaching etcs 100 10f 233/12
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1335
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 394/6
Jamshed 250 nil 27/8
Jam Ranjit Singhji 1,000 100 y 1900
Kastoorchand 50 nil 15/12
Khandeish 1,000 50 f 2,440
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 80
Kohinoor 100 13/9/6y 207/8
Lakshmi Cotton 250 75i 1480
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 54/6
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1125
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/1
Minerva 80 nil 75
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1275
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5+2f 170
New City of Bombay 100 nil 111/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 235/10
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 250 15f 497/8
Phoenix 100 25y 357/8
Premier 10 nil 7
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/14
Sassoon and Alliance Silk. 50 5/8y 70
Shoiapur 1,000 125i 5550
Simplex 250 nil 76/14
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 12
Sawdeshi 100 10i 453/12
Swan 100 10y 115
Tata Mills 25 nil 52/8
Vishnu Cottos 500 40i 2350
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 950

BANKS.

Bank of India 50-2/8f 102/4
Baroda 50 3f 79
Central 25 0/8/0f 22/6
Eastern £5 4sb 90/8
Imperial 500 40f x.d. 1432/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f x.d 351/4
Union 5 /4/ 3/11/6
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0/8/0i 21/4
Central India Mining 10 11/8
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 110
Indian Cement 250 nil 353/2
Katni Cement 40 Defd. 37-9-3/y 860
Katni Cement Ordy. 100 6i 242/8
Punjab Cement 10 nil 14/4
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/6y 24/8
United Cement 100 6y 94

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 31/11/6f 907/8
Amritsar Pattis 100 3/10/6f 130
Central Provinces 100 2/11/6f 101
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6i 101
Gujerat 100 2/4/3i 91
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 93
Larkhana 100 1i 90
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 75
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6 f 100
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 80
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 92
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 98/8
Sind Light 100 5/7/6 134
Tapti Valley 18/2i 692/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 88

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 138
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 138
Andhra Valley Ordy. 1,000 20y 567/8
Bombay Tramways Ordy. 50 2/8i 153/12
Tata Hydro Electric O 1,000 40f 1111/4
Tata Power O 1,000 nil 493/12
Karachi Electricty 100 2/4i 140
Poona Electricity 100 7y 132/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8 y 217/8
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 875
New Moffusil 400 30y 502/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/8
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 48
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2060
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy 15 nil 11/2
New India Assurance 15 1y 23/2
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2125
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7/2
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 346/4
Attock Oil £1 nil 23
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 470x
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/8y 238/12
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32/8
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 30f 848/2
Do. Contributory 50 12f 208/12
British Burma Petroleum 8s. 0/4/0y 5/2
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1* 12/4
Jost Engineering 50 5+12/8 192/8
Kemp 200 15 196/4
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 20 225
Port Canning 1,000 45 630
Scindia Steam 15-8/-y 13/2
Tata Construction 30 4y 57/8
Tata Iron (ordinary) 75 1y 80
Tata Iron (deferred) 30 nil 287/8
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55

DEBENTURES.

Andhra Valley B. 8 109/8
Appollo Mills B. 7/8-sF. T.) 100
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/8
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone T 8-1/2 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F.T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydri B. 8 110/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 4-1/2 p.c. A
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.; £103
Andhra Valley 7-1/2 p.c.: £103

INDIAN COTTON FIGURE

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	4,824	157,597	164,539
Central India	2,643	89,455	127,419
Barsi and Nagar	1,967	94,581	149,025
Hyderabad-Gaorani	612	32,654	58,646
Berar	4,049	363,273	340,500
Central Provinces	2,941	179,650	141,064
Total Oomras	17,036	917,210	981,193
Dholera		32,240	49,995
N.-W. Provinces	200	35,521	59,151
Rajputana	580	25,910	85,772
Rajputana	196	17,527	18,878
Sind-Punjab	650	25,910	85,772
Broach		3,588	2,597
Coompta & Dharwar	91	8,978	3,465
Westerns-Northerns	184	8,218	3,402
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	46	3,615	7,425
Persian		645	3,052
American		2,237	21,111
Egyptian & African		16,993	9,352
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10	64
Total	18,403	1,099,553	1,245,457

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

In full-pressed	1st Sept. to 17th Jan. Yesterday	This year	Last year
N.-W. Provinces	200	53,021	59,151
Europe	5,147	308,592	192,506
Japan & China	5,341	538,351	303,461
Coast Ports		7,281	9,856
Up-country by Rail		44,074	34,353
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		33,278	79,542
Total	10,488	931,576	6,19,718

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 22-1-29	7519000	6539000
,, Yesterday do.	46000	27000
Exports to date do	5412000	4476000
Stock at Ports 18-1-29	2255000	2380000
,, Interior Towns do.	1161000	1221000
,, Liverpool 18-1-29	1006000	811000
Quantity in Sight do.	12084000	10895000
Visible Supply 18-1-29	5698000	5729000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 22.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.40 5/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09 7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	29.65
T.T. Milan on London	92.67
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	124.09
T.T. London on Prague	163.87

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS', ASSOCIATION.)
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
BOMBAY, Jan. 23.

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI.				
Textile	Per lb.	0	12	6
Century	,,	0	12	3
Jecob	,,	0	12	6
Toyo potdar	,,	0	12	3
Moon	,,	0	12	3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.				
Standard	Per lb.	1	0	6
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	,,	1	0	6
Century 6404-8705	,,	1	0	9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	0	9
Phoenix	,,	1	1	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	0	6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	0	3
Dand Sahib	,,	1	0	3
Ganga Ghat	,,	1	0	0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202 5303				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	1	0
David	,,	1	1	0
Moon	,,	1	1	0
Dinshaw Gaumukh	,,	1	0	3
LONG CLOTH Quality.				
Swan Finaly	,,	1	0	6
Gold Mohor	,,	1	0	3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender	34-42 in.			
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0	15	9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	15	9
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	0	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	15	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	15	9
Sakuntla	,,	0	15	9
Manekji (Kunda)	,,	0	15	0
Globe	,,	0	0	0
Rachael	,,	0	15	6
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0	15	3
Maher	,,	0	15	9
Kachhwa	,,	0	15	9
LEPAD.				
Spring	,,	1	0	0
Textile	,,	1	0	0
Century	,,	1	0	0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9	Yards.			
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	1	3
Jecob	,,	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	1	6
Mun Mill	,,	1	1	3
DHOOTIES 10 Yard.				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	0	3
Century	,,	1	0	6
Jecob	,,	1	0	0
Mun Mill	,,	1	0	3
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2	15	0
GABRUN No. 5124.				
Hindustan	,,			
E. D. Rachael	,,	7	2	0
MARKIN JAPAN.				
4488	,,	13	1	0
3810	,,	11	1	0
9898	,,	11	1	0
9797	,,	9	9	0
4400	,,	0	0	0
BLACK CHEAK.				
5806 Sholapur	,,	9	4	0
SALIA.				
Century	Per lb.	0	15	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	15	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.				
Kanga	Per lb.	1	3	0
Kohinoor	,,	1	3	0
Phoenix	,,	1	3	0
Framji	,,	1	3	0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA.	Yards 5 to 9			
Chhapani	Per lb.	0	0	0
China	,,	1	0	6
Moon	,,	1	1	0
Phoenix	,,	1	0	6
Maher	,,	1	1	0
Simplex	,,	1	0	0
	Yards 10			
Chhapani	Per lb.			
China	,,			
Moon	,,			
Phoenix	,,			
Maher	,,			
Simplex	,,			

WEEKLY BULLIOIN REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly bullion review on the 23rd Inst:—

Our Silver market shows a net decline of 6 annas since we wrote our last Review. Early the market was slightly easy owing to long liquidation and the selling by Calcutta operator. On Thursday the 17th instant the prices experience a precipitate fall of 10 annas owing to sudden decline in the Shanghai Exchange and the consequent unloading by Bulls combined with selling by option-dealers and Bazar operators. The market however gradually recovered in consequence of short-covering and general buying due to the comparatively steady tone of the Home markets, the increased daily off-take and the better upcountry demand. The premium for the first settlement over the second has narrowed to 2 annas there being greater Bear-position in the former contract. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59-11 for the first settlement on the 16th instant and the lowest Rs. 59-1 on the 17th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-10. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 3/8 lower. The highest price was 2-7 7/16 on the 16th instant and the lowest 2-7 on the 17th instant.

The London price is 0 1/4 lower. The market was quiet and steady with Indian being a continuous buyer while China remained a seller. America was inactive. New York price is 56 7/8 cents i.e. 0 5/8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 1/4 cents on the 15th instant and the lowest (56 304 cents on the 17th instant.

The prices for Gold exhibit a further rise of 2 annas in ready and the first settlement over the last week's closing. The rise was due to the smallness of stock, better upcountry demand and general buying. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-9-6 for ready, Rs. 21-8 6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-6-6 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £4-4-11½.

We do not see for any big fluctations in the near future. We however would prefer to the long side, buying in easy markets for small profits.

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Bombay Life
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.

73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000)

	Week ending 19th Jan 1929. This week	This season	Last season.
Brought into Sight	234	12,084	10,815
Receipts at U. S. Ports	156	7,379	6,477
Exports from America			
To Great Britain	34	1,251	669
To Continent	86	3,017	2,948
Japan, Canada and O	16	1,041	308
Total	136	5,309	4,421
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	395	8,633	8,632
Deliveries to Spinners			
Great Britain (All kinds)	69	1,1,442	
Visible Supply			
Stocks at American Ports		2,255	2,360
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,161	1,221
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,282	2,157
Total		5,698	3,738
Last week		5,809	5,841
Difference on week—111			—103
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,006	886

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.)
Bombay, Jan. 22.

	1928 29	1927-28
RECEIPTS.		
18th to 21st Jan.	4494	89313
RECEIPTS.		
1st Sept. to 21st Jan.	1072150	y235956
SHIPMENTS.		
18th to 21st Jan.		
United Kingdom	946	1535
Continent	5699	12902
China, Japan & Coast Ports	1245	20373
Total	7890	34810
SHIPMENTS.		
1st Sept. to 21st Jan.		
United Kingdom	172?0	17866
Continent	232646	188407
China	53127	3800
Japan	482722	318722
Coast Ports	8526	11168
U. S. A.	3355	670
Total	858646	540633
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.		
Europe	12484	2634
China, Japan & Coast Ports	60960	27837

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 11th Jan. 1929.	1928.
Madras	3744	1761
Bombay	20916	23569
Sind	7642	5061
Bengal	249	720
United Provinces	6543	3633
Punjab	24798	46010
Central Provinces	20750	26763
Berar	37437	39928
N. W. F. Provinces	45	...
Ajmer/Merwara	2230	2609
Burma (a)	1149	2568
Jodhpur State	...	...
Alipura State	...	...
Rajpipla State	...	...
Jaipur State	...	...
Baroda State	676	482
Nabha State	2346	1448
Cambay State	...	...
Alwar State	...	...
Holker State	7505	10165
Katosan State	...	...
Hyderabad State	19724	29065
Faridkot State (a)	...	...
Barwani State	1150	587
Bhavnagar State	2288	...
Nawanagar State	216	616
Total	159408	195815

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 23-1-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.968 inches (.026 below normal)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.029
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.0
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.2
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.5 degrees (0.8 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 64.3 degrees (2.2 below normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 136 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 26 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

Speculation Remains Dormant

SPINNERS' STOCKS ADEQUATE

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly cotton market report on the 21st instant:—

AMERICANS:—Net over the week values are about ten points lower.

In our report of last week we placed moderation high among the virtues in operating, and the fact that there is much to be said for both sides of the market has been well illustrated by the record of day to day fluctuations, no consecutive two of which have been in the same direction. The spot basis in the South showed some tendency to harden and it is reported that there is a spot short interest for March to May shipment but in spite of this encouragement not only has demand not broadened to any appreciable extent but speculation has remained dormant. It is evident that the market has been held by the trade and while this is a satisfactory feature it is satisfactory obviously only so long as a regular trade demand can be maintained. Recent takings by Spinners are illuminating and below we give figures (in thousands) from 1st December to date, together with comparisons for the corresponding weeks of last year:—

Week ending	2nd Dec.	9th Dec.	16th Dec.	23rd Dec.
1927/8:	449	430	393	351
1928/9:	530	509	479	491
	+81	+79	+86	+140
Week ending	30th Dec.	6th Jan.	13th Jan.	20th Jan.
1927/8:	340	303	351	279
1928/9:	402	360	432	335
	+62	+57	+81	+56

The appreciable excess in takings this year over last is to a considerable extent accounted for by the fact that stocks in American Mills were reduced to a very low figure in September and increased takings were necessary to bring them up to normal. The following table clearly indicates this line of argument:—

American Mill Stocks:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1927:	1,122	1,119	1,327	1,551	1,707
1928:	782	720	1,195	1,567	1,741
	—340	—399	—132	+16	+34

While there is no sound reason for assuming that present stocks are anything more than normal protection against the requirements of the next two to three months they are at least adequate and, admitting this factor, one should realise that the heavy takings necessary to bring them up to this point have done no more than hold prices about 20 cents in New York and between 10d. and 10-1/32d. in Liverpool. From the realisation of this fact the next step is conjecture as to what might have happened to the market had such trade support not been forth coming and further, what is likely to be the movement should trade support on its present scale be withdrawn from the market.

It is stated that so far there has been less preparation for the New crop than usual—a possible bull feature. On the other hand, while it is reported that little if any increase in acreage is expected in the Mississippi valley states a decrease in the Carolinas would occasion no surprise, acreage in Georgia and Alabama may increase somewhat and a considerable increase is possible in Oklahoma and Texas where in large sections the cost of production is small.

Until a new and definitely bullish feature arises we see no incentive to the speculator to take prices much over present levels and we repeat our advice of last week to take the profits which are offered.

BOMBAY:—Stocks in the Port are 9,57,489 bales against 9,18,256 last week, 8,76,811 the week before and 6,97,479 last year. Although shipment figures are large and a slightly better demand has been in evidence on Far Eastern accounts, there are as yet no indications of enquiry on a scale broad enough to have any marked effect on stock accumulations during the movement of the Broach, Dhollera and Southern crops.

On any advances in the local market we advise sales of Broach

G. I. P. RLY. AUDIT STAFF

MR. GINWALLA ON NEED OF UNITED ACTION

—:o:—

REPORT OF WORK OF UNION

The Annual General Meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Audit Staff Union was held on the 19th instant in the Soman Building, Girgaum, Bombay, under the Presidentship of Mr. F. J. Ginwala, M.L.C. The Hall was fully packed and keen interest and enthusiasm was displayed by the staff throughout the proceedings. Mr. Ginwalla after being formally proposed, took the chair amidst cheers.

REPORT OF WORK.

The Secretary then read the report of the Managing Committee, which, while pointing out several difficulties the Union had to face during the year, showed that though the Union had over 300 members on its roll, it was growing in number despite the unsympathetic attitude of the Authorities. Referring to the achievements of the Union during the year the report stated among other things it succeeded in obtaining fairly good conditions for the staff transferred to Railway Clearing Accounts Office, Delhi; as well as in restoring the cut arbitrarily made in the pay of some 48 Clerks in October 1928. The Report further stated that though the application for recognisition was submitted to the Accountant General, Railways, in August 1928 the latter Officer had not till then accorded his recognition to the Union, and while deploring the inordinate delay made in the matter, hoped that he would see his way to accord the recognition soon. Concluding the report appealed to the staff not to loose their heart and assured them that the Union would continue to press on the attention of the authorities for the early redress of their main grievances viz: The time scale of pay and Leave Rules, but urged the staff to strengthen the Union by enlisting themselves as members and also by greater contribution towards the fund of the Union. After adopting the report of the Managing Committee and the statement of accounts as presented by the Auditors, the meeting proceeded with the election of Office bearers and Members of the Managing Cimmittee for the next year (1929-30).

Resolution regarding Scale of pay, Leave and Pass Rules were then discussed and passed.

MR. GINWALT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Ginwalla then rose to address the meeting. At the outset he announced the contribution of Rs. 25 paid on the spot as Life Member of the Union by Mr. Joshi, a member of the Union and while commending his example to the staff hoped that some of them would likewise soon come forward to help the Union.

Addressing the meeting he said: "In the face of so many odds, the Union has reorganised itself under the able guidance of Messrs. N. M. Joshi, S. C. Joshi and P. S. Bakhale. He said these are days of joint and united action." Proceeding he remarked: "Whatever be the opinion of the Government Labour Gazette, it cannot be denied that the cost of living is increasing day by day and consequently the struggle for existence is getting keener and keener. That is why the main and principal grievances of any Trade Union are generally concerning the promotions and increase in wages. Owing to increased taxation and increased cost of food and living it has been very difficult to get on through life."

COMPEL AUTHORITIES.

Concluding he said: "You must apply the English methods to set the authorities think about your case,—by petitions, applications, representations or by any means that are possible for you. You should compel the authorities to turn their ear to your united cry. That is the method used in Germany, America, England or any country, and unless you do so you are hopelessly doomed. I am very glad to find that side by side with your own, you are trying to consider the case of the lower staff and are giving the benefits of the Union to them"

THE Y. W. C. A.

—:o:—

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT

On behalf of the Board of Management, Mrs. Ettul Neilson, Vice-President of the Young Women's Christian Association, has issued the following appeal:—

On behalf of the Bombay Branch of the Y.W.C.A. we venture to appeal for your support in our endeavour to increase the number of firms and individuals to whom we have to look for assistance in carrying on the work of the Association in Bombay.

We believe that the Association, by means of its Educational and Commercial Classes, Lectures, Club, Physical Training, Social Welfare Travellers' Aid, Employment Bureau, and its residential Hostels, is performing a service of real value to the young women of this city who have to earn their own living. In our Hostels we accommodate at a very low charge some 80 women and girls, most employees in various offices and shops, who would otherwise find it extremely difficult to live in any reasonable degree of comfort within their means. Our efforts in all our Departments are directed towards the building up of character, good citizenship, and sense of responsibility among those for whom we cater, and the results encourage us to believe that our endeavours meet a considerable measure of success.

NEW YEAR BUDGET.

After effecting all possible retrenchments our budget expenditure for the coming year amounts to Rs. 1,04,000 against which the anticipated income from our various departments,—some of which are necessarily non-revenue producing,—together with the Government grants-in-aid, amounts to be about Rs. 90,000. This leaves a balance of Rs. 14,000 which has to be made up from donations and subscriptions. Apart from the salaries of the General and Girls' Work Secretaries which are provided by the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. and the Government grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 3,000, we are entirely dependent on the earnings of our various departments supplemented by subscriptions from firms and well-wishers.

APPEAL FOR CONTINUED SUPPORT.

It will be remembered that, owing to structural defects, our Mayo Road building had to be practically reconstructed in the year 1924-25. We are still carrying a debt of Rs. 24,000 on account of this reconstruction; this debt has been reduced by about Rs. 4,500 during the past year, and we hope, by the aid of the strictest economy and with a continuance of the public support accorded to us in the past, to wipe off a further portion of this debt during 1929. We are deeply grateful to the firms and individuals who helped us with donations last year and we trust we may rely on their continued support during 1929. We are fully aware that times are bad and that appeals for financial help are numerous. We are confident, however, that the work we are carrying on is of real utility and deserving of public support, and it is on these grounds that we venture to solicit your help. Any donations or subscriptions should please be forwarded to the General Secretary or Honorary Treasurer, by whom they will be gratefully acknowledged.

POONA STALL-KEEPERS' DISPUTE

—:o:—

HEATED DEBATE ON MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT

A "CUT-THROAT" REMEDY

POONA, Jan. 23.

A heated debate ensued at a meeting of the Poona Municipal Council on a motion for adjournment of the consideration of the Sub-Committee's report on what is known as the Reay Market stallkeepers dispute. The report suggests as an alternative that such stallkeepers as were unwilling to enter into any lease contract should sign counterfoils of receipt forms to the effect that they accepted the conditions laid down in the counterfoil, namely "the municipality has a proprietory right in the stalls, and, secondly, that the municipality allows the stallkeeper or his legal heir to occupy the stall as long as he abides by its rules and sub-rules and pays the rental to be fixed from time to time."

LEGAL ASPECTS.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale said the report was worth considering as affording the basis of a compromise if and when the stallkeepers declared that they would not claim any hereditary right as permanent tenants on fixed rents. Explaining the legal aspects, the speaker said it was a clever dodge and the legal position of the stallkeeper was rendered less secure than under the regular lease contract for fixed tesure as, according to their terms in the counterfoil, stallkeepers would be compelled to vacate the stalls on the municipality serving them with one month's notice.

A "CUT-THROAT" REMEDY.

Mr. Pashankar, the stallkeepers' representative on the Sub-Committee, said that after hearing Mr. Gokhale he was convinced that the suggestion of the sub-committee was a "cut-throat" remedy, and the speaker had been misled by the other members of the sub-committee who "wrung" his consent to the suggestion. Mr. Gadgil opyposing th e motion of adjournment said the question should be decided immediately as legal opinion was being sought during the last week and political organisations were busy bringing influence to bear on the members. The speaker apprehended an injunction from a court if the decision was deferred. Mr. Nalvade, asked the Chief Officer what harm would be done if the stallkeepers did not pass the rent notes. The Chief Officer replied that the municipality would have to go to the court off and on Mr. Joshi said: "Why are you afraid of going to court? And, moreover, you can wait fod a week more inasmuch as you have waited since 1925 when rules regarding lease were sanctioned by Governent."

Eventually the adjournment motion was passed.—A. P.

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8-20-29.

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Thomas Wilkinson

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Public meeting on the ensuing Municipal Elections, Princess Street, near Khadi Bhandar, at 9 p.m. Seth Narayanlal Bansilal to preside.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON FOLK-SONGS OF GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAR.

The first of the above Series of public lectures in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by a known Scholar of Kathiawar—Mr. Jhaverchand Meghani, B.A., on "Cradle-Songs and Nursery Rhymes." The lecture will be illustrated by Songs being sung by the lecturer. All are cordially invited to attend.

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Party Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a Public Meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in Keshv Bagh, near Khadi Bhandar, 114, Princess Street, when Seth Narayanlal Bansilal, will preside and Sjt. Balubhai T. Desai, Miss Bachuben Lotwala, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Sjts. M. N. Talpade, M. B. Deshpande, Ganpatisanker N. Desai and others will speak on the ensuing Municipal General Elections.

A NEW LABOUR PAPER.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala writes:—

The B. B. & C. I. Ry. Employees' Union which has been serving the cause of the people on the B. B. & C. I. Rly., line for the last ten years has now begun to issue their monthly paper in a more enlarged form so that the Paper will now appear as a Fortnightly Paper in four different languages viz. English, Marathi, Hindi and Gujarati. The first issue of the Paper will appear on the 1st of February. Mr. Jhabwala the General Secretary of the Union filed a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday morning, which was granted. The Union has added considerably to the strength of membership recently. The Paper will be published from Beryl House Lower Parel which is the Head-quarter of the Union.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The Committee and Members of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be "At Home", at the Town Hall (entrance South Gate), to-day (Thursday), at 5 p.m., to welcome H. E. Lady Sykes, and to bid farewell to Mrs. Palmer.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, (the 23rd (instant), tenders to the amount of £30,000 at 1s. 6 1-16d. were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 30th January 1929, on the same conditions.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION, BOMBAY.

A public meeting of Station Masters, Goods Clerks, Coaching Clerks, Guards, Block Signalmen, Cabinmen, Brakesmen, Porters, Gangmen and Sweepers, will be held at Virar near the Station to-day (Thursday), at 7 p.m. All employees are requested to attend the meeting, as their grievances will be considered at the meeting, resolutions passed and forwarded to the Agent.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

There will be a lecture illustrated by lantern slides under the auspices of the Bombay Art Society by Mr. H. H. Comfort at the Town Hall, to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. on the subject of "Colour Reproduction" for the members and exhibitors of the Bombay Art Society.

MAGHOTSAV.

In connection with the centenary and Maghotsav celebrations of the Brahma Samaj, Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar, B.A., LL.B., will conduct Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, at 8 a.m., to-day (Thursday), and in the evening at 6-30 p.m. Dr. G. Y. Chitnis will deliver a public address on "A Century of Liberal Religion" in the Prarthana Mandir. All are cordially invited to attend.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON TRAVELS IN PERSIA.

There will be a lecture by Mr. Manek F. Mulla at J. N. Petit Institute, 312, Hornby Road, Fort, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), on "Travels in Persia with Special Reference to its Ancient Monuments", with Magic Lantern Slides. The Lecture is open to the public.

RECOVERY OF WAGES

SEAMEN'S APPLICATION AGAINST KILLICK NIXON & CO.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay heard an application on Wednesday filed by Yusufkhan Jaffarkhan and 14 other seamen for the recovery of their wages alleged to have been withheld by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., the Steamer Agents for the Ellerman Hall Line.

The applicants were engaged as the deck crew in various capacities on the s. s. Birmingham in 1927. They first went on board the ship to Calcutta where they learnt that it was bound for New York. It was alleged that according to the articles of agreement they were not to serve under a certain latitude called the "cold weather." The string of the crew therefore protested by wire to the Shipping Master at Bombay, who, however, replied asking hem to proceed and work under deck. The ship sailed with the applicants for New York where they were all transferred to s. s. "Edinburgh" which subsequently took them to Cape Town in October last. Being informed that the ship was to sail back to New York in cold weather, the applicants requested the master to transfer them to some other ship bound for India as there were only four days left for the expiry of their agreement. They were then said to be prosecuted for refusing to do their duty and sentenced to suffer three weeks' imprisonment.

On their discharge, they were sent as distressed seamen to India and on December 30 last they reported themselves before the Shipping Master at Bombay. After repeated calls at the Shipping Office for twelve days, it is alleged, they were offered their wages less £5 for passage and subsistence allowance. The applicants refused these terms, demanding full wages and have preferred this complaint under Section 63 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act.

The Court ordered the issue of summons on the respondents and fixed the hearing of the case to March 6.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

150 CANDIDATES FOR 76 SEATS

There are altogether 150 candidates in the field this time for the 76 seats open for election to the Bombay Municipality by the ratepayers of the seven wards of the city, as against 136 candidates in the list for the elections, which took place in 1926.

The elections will take place on Tuesday, the 29th instant. The following is a list of the number of seats and nominations received for the different wards:—

A Ward: (Fort and Harbour). Number of seats: 12. Nominations received in respect of 18 candidates as against 17 candidates in 1926.

B Ward: (Mandvi). Number of seats 16. Thirty-nine candidates as against 30 in 1926.

C Ward: (Bhuleshwar). Number of seats 16. Twenty-six candidates as against 28 in 1926.

D Ward: (Girgaum). Number of seats 10 Nineteen candidates as against 13 in 1926.

E Ward: (Byculla) Number of seats 10 Nineteen candidates as against 18 in 1926.

F Ward: (Parel.) Number of seats 6. Fourteen candidates as against 16 in 1926.

G. Ward: (Mahm.) Number of seats 6. Fifteen candidates as against 14 in 1926.

"RIGHTS OF VOTERS"

A public meeting of the voters of all the communities of the "E" Ward will be held under the presidentship of Mr. J. D. Aaron B.A., L.L.B., Vakil High Court, in the New Nagpada "Neighbourhood House" opposite the Nagpada Police Station to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. when Mr. I. S. Haji B.A., B.Sc. (Econ.): F.R.E.S. Bar-at-Law will address the meeting on "The Rights of Voters and the Municipal General Elections". All the Voters of E Ward are cordially invited.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY

ENSUING MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Party Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a Public Meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. in Keshav Bagh, near Khadi Bhandar, 114, Princess Street, when Seth Narayanlal Bansilal will preside, and Sjt. Balubhai T. Desai, Miss Bachuben Lotwala, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Sjts. M. N. Talpade, N. B. Deshpande, Ganpatisanker N. Desai and others will speak on the ensuing Municipal General Elections. All are cordially invited to attend.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspicies of the Congress Municipal Election Propaganda Committee, a meeting of the Voters of "G" Ward will be held on Saturday, at 9 p.m. in the open ground near Tilak Bridge, opp. B. B. & C. I. Rly. Station when Sjts. Jamnadas Mehta, B. G. Horniman, K. F. Nariman, Balubhai Desai, P. G. Sahastrabuddhe and I. S. Patel will address on the ensuing Municipal election.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

MR. H. P. MODY ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

The ballot held on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, for the election of Chairman of the Association, for the year 1929 resulted in the election of Mr. H. P. Mody of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Limited.

BANDRA GOAN INSTITUTE

ANNUAL GATHERING

The Bandra Goan Institute celebrated its annual gathering on Sunday. His Excellency Dr. Amadeo da Silva, Consul-General for Portugal and the Right Reverend Mgr. S. O. Xavier, arrived at 6 and were received by Mr. Braz A. Fernandes amidsis the strains of the Portuguese National Anthem. The Institute is purely a Goan affair but their Social functions are open to all communities, which is a good sign of fellowship and it is the thin end of the wedge for the great project to bring about a unity among the various Catholic communities. Among the guests present were:—

Senhor A. P. Fernandes, the Vice-Consul for Portugal, Dr. Alban D'Souza, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. and Mrs. Dominic Ferreira, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bocaro, Mr. Ig. D'Monte, Mr. Leo Rodrigues, the President of the Bandra Municipality and Mrs. Rodrigues, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kanga, Mr. S. G. Tendulkar and Mr. K. H. Vakil. The function opened with an Opening Chorus of boys and girls accompanied by the Institute Ochestra. This was followed by interesting items interposed by dances. Among th einteresting items were a comic song by young Master D'Silva which elicited much laughter Miss Charlotte Fernandes and Master Eric D'Souza created an uproar by their dialogue, something about a quarrel between a husband and wife. Special mention must be made of Miss Barbara Fernandes whose vocal solo "The Tmple Bells" was very well rendered. An action song entitled "See-Saw" by boys and girls was another item of much interest. The Toast of the Institute was raised by Dr. Alban de Souza, one of the guests and the gathering broke up at a late hour.

BURNING FATALITIES

CORONER'S INQUEST

Two cases of burning fatalities were the subject of enquiry by the City Coroner of Wednesday. In the first inquest Sabhai (17) residing in the B. D. Dchawl at Naigaum was pouring kerosine oil in a sigree on Tuesday when her clothes caught fire and she sustained severe burns. She was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries.

In another case Sarswatibai (40) residing at Parel was the victim. The deceased was not of sound mind. On Tuesday she was inside the room and the doors were closed. Suddenly the neighbours heard cries for help and saw smoke coming out of the deceased's room. They broke open the room and found the deceased extensively burnt, apparently by kerosine oil. The jury returned a verdict of death by burning in both cases.

KURLA MUNICIPALITY

—:o:—

MOVE TO SUPPORT NEHRU REPORT

A correspondent writing from Kurla says that at the ensuing meeting of the General Board of the Kurla Municipality notice of two resolutions has been given jointly by several councillors. The first resolution reads:—"While acknowledging and reserving the right of the Indian Nation to strive for Independence, this Municipal Board accepts Dominion Status as a first step towards the goal and accords its full support to the Nehru Report, as the united minimum demand of the Indian Nation, and records its appreciation of the labours of the Nehru Committee in bringing before the nation an agreed solution of the several complicated questions of communal importance."

The second resolution is a motion of no-confidence in the President.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

7-0 a.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York Closing Rates. Close Down.

11-0 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12-0 noon.—Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates. Close Down.

7-0 p.m.—European Programme. Sun-down Music by The S.S. "Genova" Trio.

8-0 p.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Markets Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices.

8-30 p.m.—Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.

9-20 p.m.—Miss Wilkie Brown. (Physical Director—Y. W. C. A.) Talk on "Physical Culture in Bombay."

Indian Programme.

9-30 p.m.—Abdul Sattar of Calcutta—Vocal Music.

10-5 p.m.—Nissar Ahmed Khan of Rampur—Vocal Music. (a) Bahara aayire sakhala. "Bahar"; (b) Mora bajhama bada (Persian), "Hamir"; (c) Piki boli na bole, "Pilu".

10-40 p.m.—Saiyyad Sufi Ali—Sitar Solo.

11-0 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

OFFICIAL ART DISPLAYED

Continued from page 6

suggest the poetic grasp that has escaped the attention of those who pretend to encourage amateurs by rewarding incompetent old "professionals".

THE SPIRIT.

Mr. Dhabe has, again, caught something of the spirit of the subject he has depicted in "At the Karla Caves." Miss M. Hollesworth's landscapes are, evidently, the only pictures in the exhibition which reveal the spirit of beauty inherent in the rich natural setting with which India is endowed. Her broken lines, meandering sweeps, and the schematic decision, as it were, in arabesques in colour have been lost on those, controlling the Society, those who derive their inspiration from, say, the Mahableshwar golf links or worse still from the offices opposite the Oval.

"STYLES" AGAIN.

No attention need, therefore, be wasted for those, who award prizes for what they call "Mughal" and "Indian" styles. Nor is it necessary to be distracted by the paintings which reproduce, say, the "Ram Rao Style." The forced "styles" have encouraged the trader in the artist and nearly wrecked the prospects of a steady advancement of Indian painting. Mr. Chimulkar's "Coup de Grace" is attractive for its finished delicacy. Mr. Satyanarayan Rao's "Bhaskarabhudayani" is equality thoughtfully finished but it has artistic values, in idea and composition, not evident in Mr. Chimulkar's effort. Mr. Dhopeshwarkars "Waiting," more particularly his "Response" may be, again, taken as an example of the uncontaminated search for artistic significance.

A CHALLENGE.

The faith of those who can transcend the obvious and perceive in the inherent gifts of the artists of the Presidency Infinite scope for distinct artistic achievements has been, from interested quarters, often challenged. Mr. J. M. Ahivasi's "Bhakta Haridas" is unanswerable as a counter challenge. Its artistic integrity has secured for it the inevitable logical composition with its equally inevitable artistic values. The tolerant relax of the lips, the downward gaze of the eyes that have understood and conquered the misery of the world, the absent-minded touch of the fingers on the turf seeking the sympathy and fellowship of animals and birds, of flowers and foliage, brought in tune with the infinite by the magic of the music which has emerged from the heart of the "Bhakta," the devotee "guru" of Tansen, the master musician of Akbar defeat analysis. Once again we re-live the age of tolerance, fellowship, art, beauty and culture. And, Mr. Ahivasi has kept entirely intact from the vulgar contamination of "styles" and conventions.

THE USUAL.

The staggering array of the usual in portraits, both in oil and in plaster, render the task of the discerning extremely difficult. For honest workmanship Mr. Trindade still retains his standard. Mr. Da Cruz is equally sincere and, naturally, more vigorous. His portraits of the Jehangirs and Dr. Bhajekar are admirable, only, one of them at least has been placed, like so many good examples in the exhibition, in the wrong corner and light. Mr. Lalkaka has shown a better example this year than the one shown, I think, last year. Mr. Atul Bose's work may also be mentioned for appreciation.

EXPRESSIVE VENTURE.

Mr. M. Dalal is, decidedly, "modern." No reason, therefore, to underestimate his virile compositions. Those who are on the prowl for "correct" and "accurate" drawing should be ignored. Mr. Dalal has ensnared something of the fascination of young life in the undulating lines of his "Dance", a quality impossible for those who aim merely at "accurate" drawing. Messrs. Taskar and Parendekar, usually preoccupied with water-colours, present a problem with their oils. Mr. Taskar in the more discriminate arrangement of his group and more emphatic enunciation of colour in the "Ganga Mata" has shown qualities absent from his water-colours. Mr. Parendekar has in "Prabhat in Dal Lake" repeated the same surprise.

UNASSORTED MASS.

The work of Messrs. Kulkarni, Jogiekar, Panvalkar, Dhage, Kenkre, Noorbhai, Koriagoff, Joseph and Miss Dhurandhar and Miss Henderson can perhaps be understood and appreciated, if one has the strength after the fight with the maddening atrocities massed on the screens on the side for the oils. The photographic section is the normal in what is called "art" photography. The architectural section is less than even the normal. The sculptures are scarcely better. Mr. Talim's composition, Mr. Gorgaonkar's "Cobbler" and Mr. Nadwana's "Bhaiya" register a higher average. Mr. Da Crrz's sketches, Mrs. Lory's portrait study, Miss Dalstone's "The Stranger" and Miss Jhirad's pencil sketches deserve attention.

THE OFFICIAL BRAND.

One must not omit the series of three-colour wood-cut prints from Capt. Morgan, particularly, "Sussex" and "Cachmere Valley." The "Village Scene" etched by Mrs. Crighton appeals by its authentic observation and record. The needlework, the screens and the work of the "young artists" are a complete testimony to the poison which the women and children in the city absorb from the educational institutions, the factories for the official brand of art.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1929.

"If books are 'the life blood of a nation,' they are certainly the vitamins of a University"—Dr. Ganganath Jha quoted with approval by an Anglo-Indian paper.

* * * *

I agree and our Indian Universities have specially suffered from absence of this necessary constituent. I think "Mother India" or the "Lost Dominion" will do splendidly. It will give the necessary vitality to Indian Youth. It may, in fact, enable them to—but there, let's draw the line between study and action.

* * * *

I am glad to find that although "very little news is available from Kabul", yet Bachah—pardon, I mean His Imperial Majesty the Amir Habibullah Ghazi—is authoritatively reported to be alive though not exactly in a "kicking" condition just now.

* * * *

I also learn that he is restoring order in Kabul by all means in his power by forming a ministry, making foreigners safe and by sending away large numbers of people who had crowded into Kabul to their homes.

* * * *

Yes, I am glad that although "very little news is available from Kabul" yet the little that I have received goes to prove that His Majesty the Amir Habibullah Ghazi is—what I expected him to be.

* * * *

Here is to-day's great joke:—

Another 'Rival' to Kabul Throne?

A Pesawar message states that "Queen Surayya has given birth to a child."

* * *

Father—"Haven't you been engaged to young Simkins long enough to get married to him?"

Daughter.—"Too long. He hasn't a penny left."

Latest Cotton News.

—:o:—

New York Futures 5 Points Down

GINNING REPORT 13892000 BALES

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 23.

The report of the Bureau of Census of the United States Department of Commerce issued at 10 o'clock showed that upto to the close of business on January 16 ginnings of American cotton crop amounted to 1,38,92,000 bales or rather 96 per cent of the final crop indicated in the report of December 8.

The report was considered rather Bearish ind prices declined under heavy liquidation.

The market opened at decline of 18 points and after registering a further decline of 9 points the market rallied on short covering and trade buying. The market closed at a decline of 5 points.

Price fluctuations in May delivery:—

Opening	19.97—18
	20.00—15
	19.98—17
	19.88—.27
Closing	20.10—.05

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 23.

As anticipated the Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 2 points and fluctuated within a narrow limit and with a poor turnover. During the afternoon the market commenced to decline on Bearish Ginning Report togther with unfavourable New York cables and closed at a decline of 11 points.

The Liverpool market is due to open 6 to 7 points higher on Thursday.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay Jan. 23.

11 p.m.

Soon after the receipt of the Ginning Report the local market opened at Rs. 358-0-0 for Broach A|M delivery and declined to Rs. 356-2-0 on long liquidation. Rates at 11 p.m. were Rs. 356-11-0.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATION

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 23.

Previous Closing Rate	20.15
To-day's Opening Rate	19.97
Difference	—18
To-day's Closing Rate	20.10
Difference	—.05

Ginning Report 13892000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.

Previous Closing Rate	10.44
To-day's Opening Rate	10.42
Difference	—02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.33
Difference	—11
Broach Expectations	Rs. 360-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

	London, Jan. 23.
Silver Ready	26 1 0
Less	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 3 0
Less	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Jan. 23.
1st Settlement	59 0 0
2nd Settlement	59 0 0

CENSUS GINNING REPORT

1928-29: The Census Ginning report issued to-day at Washington shows 13,892,000 bales ginned upto the close of business on the 15th instant.

1927-28: Quantity ginned to 15th January was 12,502,000 bales while final ginnings amounted to 12,778,000 bales of lint cotton. Linters totalled 876,000 bales Total production was 13,659,000 bales.

1926-27: Quantity ginned to 15th January was 16,616,075 bales while final ginnings amounted to 17,755,000 bales of lint cotton. Linters totalled 1,042,000 bales. Total production was 18,797,000 bales.

1925-26: Quantity ginned to 15 January was 15,159,893 bales, while final ginnings amounted to 16,123,000 bales of lint cotton. January was 154,99,893 bales. Total production was 17,167,000 bales.

1924-25: Quantity ginned to 15th January was 13,306,813 bales, while final ginnings amounted to 13,627,936 bales of lint cotton. Linters totalled 858,000 bales. Total production was 14,497,000 bales.

1923-24: Quantity ginned to 15th January was 9,944,000 bales while final ginnings amounted to 10,171,000 bales of lint cotton. Linters totalled 640,000 bales. Total production was 10,811,000 bales.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attacks 7, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 73. The total mortality this day last year was 62.

FOR THE INFORMATION
OF
Our Readers at Navsari

Copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" can be obtained from Mr. LALUBHAI PATEL'S SHOP, near Golvad Gate.

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Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
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(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY, 14
Selling Depot:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi :: :: BOMBAY, 2.

The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1929.

FIGHT FOR VESTED INTERESTS.

The appointment of the all-White Commission was an invitation to the Europeans in India to make hay while the sun was shining. And they have not failed to take the hint. Ten years ago they frankly and openly resisted Reforms. They have since learnt from Government the art of talking of Reforms without introducing any in reality. To keep up the appearance of helping the Commission in making "a forward move," the Europeans, acting through the Chambers of Commerce and the European Association, submitted to the Commission their memoranda which, carefully examined, are absolutely reactionary in their recommendations. In essentials the memoranda of the Associated Chambers and of the European Association are alike. Deputations of the two bodies waited on the Commission on Tuesday and are said to have made a deep impression on it, which, indeed, is quite natural. Another point of interest is that their recommendations are fairly similar to those understood to be made by many Provincial Governments, which again is quite natural. It is often said that all parties in England are united with regard to India, a fact well symbolised by the all-Party Simon Commission. In fact, all Britishers, as Commissioners or officials, as businessmen or Club members, think alike on Indian Reforms. As Lord Curzon said, they have all the same interest in India, some administering the country and others exploiting it. And neither Imperialists nor Capitalists are known to have ever willingly parted with their power.

The gist of the Europeans' recommendations is that they give a dole to the Provinces, coupled with "safeguards" that take away far more than the value of the dole; and as regards Central Government, their recommendations are frankly reactionary. The dole is provincial autonomy "in a varying degree up to full provincial autonomy." But consider the "safeguards" as conditions precedent to this dole. They are: (1) that the Legislative Assembly is to be weakened vis-a-vis the Government of India; (2) that the Central Government should have powers of intervention in case of a breakdown in a provincial administration, the Governor having enough powers to invite a breakdown. (3) that Second Chambers should be set up in all provinces, (4) that adequate safeguards should be provided for the proper administration of the police in the provinces, and (5) that there should be statutory provisions against discriminatory legislation against any commercial, industrial or agricultural interests. What could be the value of the "varying degrees" of provincial autonomy coupled with all these drags of "safeguards?"

The proposal to weaken the Central Legislature or, as the Europeans would say, to strengthen the Central Government, takes the shape of giving Government an effective majority by reducing the number of elected members and adding to the nominated numbers—the Associated Chambers would not mind non-officials being nominated—say non-official businessmen. And the Government, so assured of a majority, is not to be responsible to the Legislature. The Chambers' deputation frankly stated that the proposal was not a forward move in the direction of responsible Government but that it was a move in the direction of representative Government. It is neither the one nor the other, it is only a dodge to bolster up the bureaucratic character of the Central Government with a packed majority that represents the Government more than the people. The Central Government is also to intervene in case of a breakdown in the provincial administration, the Governor having enough powers to precipitate a crisis. With such a Government at the top, any kind of provincial autonomy would be a mockery, let alone the make-believe recommended by the Europeans. The very provision of the Second Chambers in the Provinces, as recommended by the Europeans, would make the whole Provincial Legislature as docile as the Central Legislature. It is difficult to understand why in these circumstances the Associated Chambers should ask for additional safeguards for the proper administration of the police, the transfer of which they so grudgingly and so patronisingly recommend. It is the people that have better reason to demand safeguards against the misuse of the police by a Government, not really responsible to the people.

The fact seems to be that both the British Government and the Britishers in India have so uneasy a conscience about their past, that when they see the day of reckoning coming near they desperately trive to put off the day or to entrench themselves with all sorts of safeguards, reasonable or unreasonable, possible or impossible. Else what is the meaning of the cry for statutory safeguards against "discriminatory" legislation? From the day the British began to rule India till now they have consistently discriminated in favour of the British and against Indians in administration, in commerce, and in industries, through legislative and executive action, direct and indirect. Yet, these be the persons who now ask for statutory provisions against discrimination. Are there such provisions in the Constitution of Great Britain or any of the Dominions? Naturally, the Europeans do not know how precisely the statutory safeguards are to be embodied in the Constitution. Even Sir John Simon was constrained to remark that it was no good talking of safeguards unless somebody proceeds to think what it was all about. That remark is an illuminating commentary on the fraudulent generosity of the deputations in offering Indians provincial autonomy—with safeguards.

SONG OF THE SECRETARIAT

We do not detect the song of the Secretariat in the speech Mr. G. Wiles delivered as the President of the Bombay Art Society. For, we need not detect the obvious. We need not emphasise the wider outlook and the sincerity of appeal in the speech from the Governor who, on the occasion of the Society's annual function, thought, rightly, more about the poor artists than about the importance of the officials of the Society and more about the Presidency's place in art than about the pastime of the well-placed amateur. For, we need not attempt the superfluous. Let there be no pretence. Candour alone can define and solve the problems of art confronted by the Presidency. Does Mr. Wiles suggest that the Bombay Art Society exists for the aggrandisement of the amateur? Does he further suggest that it will, for the purpose, domineer over and mislead, as a matter of set policy, genuine artists? If he does so, he will not only confirm the suspicions aroused by his light-hearted apologia, he will have misused the patronage and support hitherto offered to the Society. And, he will injure those who are working for art galleries meant for others than the flourishing dilettantes of the City.

He does not, let him boldly acknowledge the blundering habits of the Society. Let him confess that he and his colleagues who can discriminate exercise no influence on the committees which push to repulsive prominence incompetent professionals

He has courageously pleaded guilty. Why should he seek to justify the guilt? Is the space in the Town Hall, the award of prizes and medals and assistance from the public dominated by and for amateurs? What is the truth? If he is in earnest, as President of the Society, in his invitation to "fresh blood" he must use his influence tangibly for recognising and appreciating the fresh art impulses and aspirations that sway the hearts of the young men and women, of the Presidency. Neither the formal distribution of prizes nor the random art lectures could or should convince them. The interested and interesting antics of the newspapers which in obedience to the tune, either from the Secretariat or from interested official and individual quarters, checkmate the future of the artists of the Presidency are, he should know, also no inspiration for the steady advancement of art. Seldom has such hopeless trash been served to the readers as the one, for instance, prominently published, last Monday, by one of the consistently irresponsibles.

The incredible howlers have been with amazing ingenuity accommodated within the shortest space. We are told that the committee "accepted work which their better judgment must have prompted them to reject." Again, the committee have, the world is informed, "done their best to please everybody." Immediately, we are confronted with the statement that the committee is a "conscientious committee." The wrong point of view has "won over the committee." The journal sadly confesses it. And, again, in the very next line it assures its tame readers that the acknowledged blunders of the Society, or, rather of its benevolent but unintelligent committee, "do not reflect upon the aesthetic judgments of the committee" It is not for this species of journals to lecture at "well-informed and intelligent public opinion." They have bred and propagated the mixture of cant, sentimentalism, illogical and irrational generalisations which has reached the last limits of irresponsibility. They have thus robbed the young artists of the Presidency of their legitimate opportunities both in and outside the country. They have increased the ranks of the unemployed. They have continuously suppressed the inherent artistic gifts of the young men and women of the country and made them the object of universal ridicule. If they have not the intelligence to understand the aspirations of the country they prosper from, let them understand at least the utter grotesqueness of their obsolete attitude and antics. Is the proposition really inaccessible for the intelligence of those who control the activities of the Bombay Art Society? India has intelligence. She has also her aspirations in art. Both must be respected. Self-respecting Indians must realise the urgency of nipping in the bud the activities of those who are out to jeopardise the nation's artistic destiny.

OFFICIAL ART DISPLAYED.

MEDIOCRITIES DOMINATE TOWN HALL.

(By Our Special Representative).

Now we know. The President of the Bombay Art Society has, at last, spoken and attempted to explain. His speech was silver, his explanation tinsel. He confessed that the Society was not exactly proud of the arrangement of pictures collected in the jumbled manner, say, of the trade posters on a railway platform. He maintained, however, that the manner was, as he suggested, adopted as a matter of principle. Was it not the aim of the Society to encourage amateurs? Although the wide-visioned and more pertinent speech of the Governor served on the occasion as a helpful contrast, it could not destroy the impression created by the mentality of the reactionaries for whom the President accepted his special brief. No amount of special pleading could, however, justify the abuse of the space available in the Town Hall, the distribution of consolation prizes to incompetents or the distribution of prizes as old age pensions to antique mechanists.

INGENIOUS NOVELTIES.

The speech of the President was, however, not the only novelty offered to the visitor. The list attached to the catalogue of the winners of the Society's gold medal, during the last twenty years and more, the distribution of prizes and the proposal for series of random "private" lectures on art revealed the ingenious methods by which the Society world placate "fresh blood." One glance at the list in the catalogue of the winners of the Society's gold medal is, however, more than enough to indicate the official tutelage and the stagnating traditions of the Society. In the award of the gold medal, this year, the Society has, despite all pretensions to the contrary, attempted, deliberately, to perpetuate its obscurantist policy.

GROTESQUE CARICATURES.

The old man, in the picture awarded the gold medal, has been an omnipresent nausea. He has been, for the last several years, the pet vice in innumerable cheap efforts. Mr. Sirdesai's work may be more conscientious. It should have been, however, appreciated by a way other than by the award of the gold medal. It is comic to find it bolstered up as "the best work in the exhibition." The picture which has, for example, obtained the prize for "the best Figure composition" is another comment on the incompetence that has grown antique "curios". It is futile, however, to enumerate the nightmares annually projected for public attention by the indiscriminate award of medals and prizes by the Society. And, the amount of space and deplorable prominence offered to indifferent "professionals" could not be justified as an encouragement to "amateurs".

VARIED LANDSCAPES.

The landscapes have been varied. The desire for new viewpoints, the feeling for new forms and themes and the search for decisive colour have been apparent. The experiments for night effects, the study of local architectural settings, for example of the Rajabai Tower, Victoria Terminus, the Municipal and the Railway Offices at Church Gate, the wayside incidents and rustic atmosphere are, alhough tentative, all an evidence of healthy impulses. This is not to suggest that the stereotyped themes and their equally sterotyped treatment have been absent from the exhibition. The Nasik views are there, the Matheran, Khandalla and Back-Bay and Ban-Ganga views have received their usual slapdash handling. The old man, the handy device for filling in gaps, is also there. The Society has reserved for them their traditional prominence.

LEAST RESISTANCE.

Messrs. Velankar, Haldankar, Chandekar, Rao, Joglekar, Bodas and Kulkarni, for instance, work on the lines of least resistance. They err on the side, as they seem to think, of safety. Mr. Ketkar has been, rightly, bold and effective in "At the Market". Mr. Parendakar has emerged from the street corners for the open skies and glorious colour of Kashmir. He has, unevenly, succeeded. "The Island Garibal, Dal Lake" and the "Gathering Storm, Dal Lake" are more than just pretty. Mrs. Gale's atmospheric effects in "Overlooking Water Lake, Kashmir" and in "Morning towards Pir Punjal" is noticeable. The work of Mrs. Pollard and Lt.-Col. D. C. Jones indicate, in the "On the Road to Juhu" and "Bombay from Government House Beach" and in the "Sunset from Bombay Castle", themes that have not grown commonplace. Mr. R. M. Maxwell's "Dras Valley" may be observed for its precision.

TRAINED PERCEPTIONS.

Mr. Achrekar's large scale crowds hinder his judgment. Mr. Garde has selected the subject "At the Ghat of the Ganges, Benares" elqverly, but has not given it the patient definition it required. Mr. Colaco's modest theme "His Master's Cottage", placed in an obscure corner, is worthy of intelligent appreciation. The passive, delicate, relief of the tress against the sky, the repose in the colour, angles, and fragments of the buildings

(Continued on page 5.)

Notes of the Day.

Governor and European Education.

Speaking at the annual gathering of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society's schools Sir Frederick Sykes sought to defend Government attitude towards the education of Europeans by the simple argument that if there were cities who objected to. Government doing "too much" for the Europeans there were others who equally protested against their doing "too little." This golden-mean argument is very attractive, but is far from convincing. It is a poor answer to the popular contention that the aid given by an Indian Government towards the education of a very rich, but an infinitesimal number of people that does not consider itself to be Indian is neither just nor justifiable. In relation to Indian communities the European and Anglo-Indian community is far too rich as compared with its population to need Government aid for its "special"—what is the meaning of "special" and what is its precise bearing on India?—educational requirements. If Europeans and Anglo-Indians do not desire to take advantage of the Government institutions it is their own fault which Government are not called upon to apologise for in the shape of extra expenditure from the public funds even if "according to a definite code."

Urgent versus "Special" Needs.

The country however does not object to it merely out of a sense of stinginess or prejudice against communities that do not identify themselves with India. There is a question of principle involved. The Government know that the educational condition of Indian communities is, to say the least, not what any country or any Government in the world can contemplate without a blush of shame. It is the bounden duty of a Government to remove the country's backwardness immediately and at all costs. No sacrifice ought to be too great for it—even the sacrifice of fat salaries to the I.C.S., heavy expenditure on the Army or "Special" educational needs of the European and Anglo-Indian community. Government ignore this first and obvious duty of a Government. And Sir Frederick Sykes actually defends it! In all conscience India is paying heavily enough for the benefit of having foreigners to monopolise [illegible] commerce, Army and Civil Services. Why include education also by starving her own children and rushing to satisfy the "special" needs of others?

An Irresponsible Collector.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, the present Collector of Kanara, is known for his bureaucratic ways, but his recent interview with Mr. M. D. Kirki, M.L.C. (Kanara), beats his past record for irresponsible talk. According to the "Kanara Leader" and "Kanara News", Mr. Kirki represented to him the grievance of the ryots with special reference to the new unjust water-tax levied on certain landholders in the Ankola taluka and appealed to him to protect the interests of the ryots, when the Collector is alleged to have roundly declared: "It is not my duty to protect the interests of the ryots but only of Government. I am a servant of the Government and they pay me my salary." Evidently it was nothing to him that ultimately his salary came from the ryots' money. The Collector added: "Since 1921 we have ceased working for the welfare of the people. That is the work of Government. Our business is only to collect Government revenue." When finally Mr. Kirki requested him to postpone the levy of the water-tax pending the decision regarding the people's complaints, he said in the familiar Bardoli manner: "First pay and then discuss." The remarks ascribed to the Collector are accurately translated from the Kanarese version in the above papers. Apart from the merits of the water-tax, the above sentiments do little credit to any responsible Government official. If Government care for what little reputation they still have, they should take prompt notice of the interview.

Gross Injustice.

The water-tax itself is utterly unjust. From a representation made to the Collector by certain agriculturists of the Ankola taluka it appears that the tax is proposed to be levied for the use of water from canals dug and maintained by the agriculturists themselves with the permission of Government but without the least financial aid from them. The canals are useful [illegible] season in the event of a partial drought but run dry if the drought is prolonged even in that season. By their means the landholders have just succeeded in bringing some waste lands purchased from Government under rice cultivation, but the heavy expenditure which they have incurred does not yield even half the current rate interest. When the landholders secured Government permission to cut the canals through wide jungle area Government said not a word about the possibility of the water-tax. If the landholders knew there was to be such a tax they would never have incurred the heavy expenditure. The Land Revenue Code distinctly provides that improvements in land are not to be taxed. Unable to increase the land assessment Government seem to have resorted to the subterfuge of a water-tax for the use of canals over which they did not spend a pi[illegible] This is at once a gross in[illegible] blow to future [illegible]

POWER OF PRIESTHOOD

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I quite agree with the thoughtful views expressed by your correspondent, M. V. P., regarding the baneful influence of Mullahs, priests, Sadhus, etc., on progress and civilization. The pity of it is that the whole world is still, more or less, under this pernicious influence. Even in Europe and America, the priest still wields a tremendous power. Imagine for a moment the awful row that would ensue if the clergy in England were seriously challenged and interfered with. No one dares do that in that country where a bishop is considered to be a more important personage than the ablest scientist. In America, as Sinclair Lewis and others have portrayed, the pastors and priests have such a great control over the masses, and the imperfectly educated, that they have secured legislation against the teaching of Science. Even in France, the most enlightened country in the world, the influence of the clergy is still powerful enough to make itself felt when occasion arises. The fact is that religion in all countries has had too long a start and is too firmly rooted to be disturbed by any effort towards progress and the emancipation of thought. In other words, the masses are still too ignorant and are too well entrenched behind centuries of superstition and prejudice to listen to the voice of wisdom and reason. On the contrary, they have been made to believe that their religions, or rather their superstitions, contain all the wisdom, and salvation necessary for the welfare of humanity. They have been nurtured in an atmosphere of fear and senseless belief that unless they implicitly obey their so-called religious teachers and spiritual leaders, they would lose their faith and would be eternally damned in the next world. The priest has taken exceptional care to make them believe that "faith" is an invaluable gift from heaven only vouchsafed to the elects by God Himself. So jealous is the priest that his dupes may not hear other evidences and arguments that they are prevented from reading books that question the truth of their religion or contain arguments that throw doubts on their dogmas. Hence the slogan: "Religion is in danger" as soon as a movement is set afoot to enlighten the masses. Your correspondent says that the priests, the Mullahs and Sadhus should confine their energy to the "saving of souls" and leave secular questions alone. Unfortunately the process of "saving souls" encroaches on so many other questions with which the life of man is concerned that the priest, in the end, claims to have full sway over the body and soul of man.

There is nothing that the priest fears most as enlightenment. It is his greatest enemy. For this reason, one of his first acts is to control education in order to mould the plastic intellect of the young as he likes. Because he is so much concerned with education, many well-meaning people sincerely believe that priests are the most educated people on Earth, and consequently cannot led them astray. This is, of course, an erroneous belief. The priests have acquired this reputation in the past and they still live on it. Take the case of the Jesuits as an instance. It was formerly believed in Europe and, here, in India, the Indian Catholics still believe it, that they are the best educated people in the world. Nothing is farther from the truth than this. One can well understand their students, as is the case with the Indian Catholics, believing this; but no well-informed person will, for a moment, rank a Jesuit as a highly educated and well informed person. Some of them do specialize in certain studies, but my experience of them, and that of other competent persons, is that they are very shallow and are ignorant of most facts that every well educated person should know. Yet they pose as learned men and continue to impress many as wonderfully clever people!

In England the clergy have still the greatest control over Education.

If such is the case in the West what hope had King Amanullah to break with one stroke the power of the Mullahs in his benighted country? It will take three hundred years to accomplish this in India and perhaps a hundred years to do so in Europe, yet this enthusiastic King thought he could do it rapidly in his Kingdom! Every enlightened person will sympathize with this remarkable man. He failed because he had to fight against one of the greatest forces in the world, namely: superstition. Reformers should remember this.—Yours etc.,

VOLTAIRE.

Jan. 18.

FIRST OVERTHROW THE USURPER.

AMANULLAH'S APPEAL TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

Ex-King Consolidating His Power in Kandahar.

ANOTHER CLAIMANT TO THRONE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

It is understood that ex-King Amanullah is scattering to the tribes leaflets emphasising his abandonment of projected reforms and the withdrawal of those already introduced and calling on the tribesmen to help him 'overthrow the usurper.—Free Press Beam Service.

AMANULLAH CONSOLIDATING HIS POWER

PESHAWAR Jan. 22.

It is believed in well-informed circles here that King Amanullah while leaving Kabul for Kandahar appointed Sardar Inayatullah Khan to officiate on his behalf as he did with Sardar Mahomed Wallikhan during his European tour. The magazine was handed over to Shah Mahmud Khan Ghazi, brother of General Nadir Khan. The report has it that Shah Mahmud Khan Ghazi though ill at the time decided not to leave Ark (Palace Fort' and was fighting the rebels. No definite information has been received here regarding his fate. In the meantime it is reliably stated here that H. E. Sardar Ali Ahmed Jan left Jalalabad with twelve thousand national lashkars for Kabul to help Shah Mahmud and fight against rebels. It is further stated that the Shinwaris have voluntarily joined this Lashkar corps From fragmentary reports received here it appears that the events in Afghanistan are now taking a turn in favour of King Amanullah who it is stated is consolidating his power in Kandahar. —Free Press.

NADIR KHAN TO SUPPORT AMANULLAH?

WATCHING EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN FROM PARIS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

"Somewhere in Paris living quietly but in comparative comfort is one who is watching the events in Afghanistan with more than ordinary interest. He may," says the Frontier correspondent of the "Statesman," "be the next King of the turbulent country of Afghanistan. He knows that certain Afghan tribes are ready for his appearance and according to the information which I believe to be true he has been assured of considerable support, should he return. He is Nadir Khan. Nadir Khan has been a forceful personality. It was he who promised that the peace terms in 1919 with the Government of India should contain amnesty of all tribes which had supported the Afghan cause. His part in the last Afghan war is not forgotten and there are those who want him back now before Afghanistan becomes a field of bloody warfare before tribe starts fighting tribe and Jalalabad, Kandahar and Kabul are looted and reduced to ashes."

"If Nadir Khan leaves France he would probably proceed to Kandahar to Amanullah with whom he might co-operate. It is also possible that he might repudiate the ex-King and with an army of tribesmen dethrone the rebel King who is now complacently resting on his laurels. Nadir Khan is a man of purpose to be respected than to be ignored."—Free Press.

WILL REBELS RAISE OMAR KHAN TO THE THRONE

DELHI, Jan. 22.

Sardar Abdul Ali Khan, grandson of Amirsher Ali Khan and son of Afghan Prince Abdul Rahaman Khan who has been recently deported from Meerut to Rangoon told a special representative of the "Hindustan Times" at Meerut that Sardar Omar Khan, the missing Afghan Prince from Allahabad had probably reached Afghanistan and if ex-King Amanullah did not regain his lost position there was every likelihood that the rebels might place the Prince Omar [illegible] on the Afghan throne. A. P.

Sardar Abdul Ali Khan described how his father was removed from his house at Meerut and carried to Rangoon and expressed the opinion that Bacha-I-Sakao was a mere upstart and would soon be crushed.—Free Press.

FROM A SOCIAL REFORMER TO ANOTHER

MR. TAIRSEE CONGRATULATES AMANULLAH

BOMBAY, Jan. 23.

The following telegram of congratulation has been sent by Mr. L. R. Tairsee to His Majesty King Amanullah at Kandahar:—

"As one who in a small way has suffered for amelioration, social conditions, I congratulate you on heroic stand you have taken for advocacy of bold national reforms. Kings may come and kings may go, but your name will go in history as one who stood for his convictions and belief in reforms against begotry and superstition."—Free Press.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S APPEAL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

Sir Abdur Rhaim in a statement to the Associated Press observes that King Amanullah has in no way infringed the ordinances of Islam by his reforms, though some of his reforms are not in harmony with certain old world customs. Even the Ulemas of India including those of Deodand, however, much some of them may disapprove of these measures, are convinced that Amanullah and men like him are indispensably necessary in the present conditions for upholding the honour, integrity and prestige of Islam. Sir Abdur Rahim hopes that the Government of India's sympathies are with Amanullah and he appeals to Indians to hold demonstrations in support of Amanullah, as Peshawar has done.—A. P.

PROSECUTION OF EDITOR OF "MEDINA"

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S MESSAGE

Maulana Shaukat Alj has sent following message to "Medina Bijnor"

"Just heard of our dear brother Nur-ul-Rehman's arrest. It was unjustified and is meant to provoke Muslims when they intended to help the Govrnment and remove suspision of any intrigue in connection with the Afghan trouble. Our deputations were going to Kabul and Kandhar and from there we could have done real service to Government and cleared all suspisions. There was no urgency of prosecuting Maulana Nur-ul-Rehman at this juncture. I hope wiser counsels would prevail and Government would reconsider the case. In case prosecution is insisted upon there will be a huge agitation and every Muslim would stand by "Medina" and its prosecuted Editor. Please be firm and count of all Muslims specially Khilafatists whole hearted devotion and support."

AFGHAN SIRDARS REACH MEIKTILA

RANGOON, Jan. 23.

A party of nine Afghan Sirdars accompanied by two young boys arrived here this morning by the s.s. "Angora" from Calcutta. They were detained aboard till late in the afternoon when they were conveyed to the station and sent away by train to Meiktila under a police escort.—A. P.

OBSERVE AFGHANISTAN DAY ON 25TH INSTANT

AN APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

AMRITSAR, Jan. 23.

The Young Mens' Muslim Association has passed a resolution asking Mahomedans to observe the Afghonistan Day on the 25th instant when prayers should be offered to keep Afghanistan free from its present troubles and state of misrule.—A. P.

UNEMPLOYED MARCH ON LONDON

REPEAL OF ACT DEMANDED

DEMONSTRATORS CARRY "RED" BANNERS

LONDON Jan. 23

With view to securing the repeal of Unemployment Act, 200 Scottish unemployed representing steel workers, ship workers, jute workers and miners left Glasgow five weeks ago on a march to London carrying inscribed Red banners. They are accompanied by two field kitchens and ambulance workers. Their leader is Wal Hannington, national organiser, of National Unemployed Workers Committee. Marchers take collections and hold demonstrations en route."—Reuter.

SIR K. V. REDDY ARRIVES AT DURBAN

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME ACCORDED

DURBAN, Jan. 23.

Sir K. V. Reddy arrived here this morning. He was met by Mr. Sastri, representative of the Union Government, civil officials, and prominent Indians and accorded an enthusistic welcome and garlanded. No speeches were, however, made on board the ship.—Reuter.

LURE OF BIG BUSINESS

LINLITHGOW DESERTS POLITICS

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The Marquis of Linlithgow is apparently abandoning political career. He has joined the Boards of three important Scottish Companies.—Reuter.

IRAQUI VERSION INACCURATE

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Baghdad.—It is officially stated that the Iraqi version of the British demands which led to the resignation of the Cabinet is inaccurate on two points. No request was made that all commands of the troops in Iraq should be held only by officers nominated or approved by Britain, while Britain's original request that Iraq should pay the excess cost of the maintenance of the British forces in this country, compared with their cost in Britain was waivthe acceptance of the other major principles of the British draft.—Reuter.

A BIG SYNDICATE OF PETROLEUM COMPANIES IN U. S.

LONDON Jan. 23.

New York.—A Syndicate headed by Blair and Company has completed the formation of the Petroleum Corporation of America with a capital of hundred million dollars for the purpose of acquiring securities of representative Oil Companies.—Reuter.

FATAL BUS-TRAIN COLLISION

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Bellevue (Ohio).—At least seventeen persons have been killed and a number injured in the collision in the blinding snow-storm between the suburban electric train and Pittsburgh-Chicago motor-bus two miles east of Bellevue.—Reuter.

PRINCIPAL SHIRRAS YIELDS AT LAST

STUDENTS' SUCCESS

NO VICTIMISATION AND NO FINES

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 23.

It is understood that a settlement has been arrived at between the students and the Principal of the Gujarat College. The Principal has accepted the terms of the students, namely no victimisation, no fees for examination, etc. The final agreement, however, is yet to be drafted and the Strike Committee and the Students' Advisory Committee are considering its final form.—A. P.

KALOL YOUTHS STAND BY GUJRAT STUDENTS

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATH AND SUPPORT

(From A Correspondent.)

KALOL, Jan. 21.

Under the auspices of the Youth League, Kalol, a meeting of the students including leading citizens of this place was held here yesterday, with Mr. Ambalal N. Mistri in the chair. Vehement speeches were made by the students disapproving of the action of the authorities concerned of the Gujarat College and congratulating the students of the College on their bold and united stand in the struggle. A resolution was passed condemning the high-handed and detrimental policy adopted by the Principal of the Gujarat College and sympathising with the Gujarat College, students in their struggle.

Another resolution was passed assuring the support of the Youth League, Kalol, and wishing their efforts may be crowned with success in their fight for truth and justice.

HARD TIME FOR COMMUNISTS AHEAD

Govt. will Proceed with "Bolshie" Bill

NEW DELHI Jan. 25.

Indications are available that the Government of India will concentrate all their efforts on the Public Safety Bill in the ensuing session of the Central Legislatures. Secrecy prevails regarding the nature of the Bill as it may be introduced. But there is general feeling that the Bill will include in its purview Indian Communists in respect of whom the Executive will be armed with powers of restraint of movement and that in all cases papers will be subject to review by a Committee of Judges.

The Government, however do not favour any regular trial even 'in camera.' In order to allow full scope to the Assembly to examine the Bill in its various aspects it is not intended to proceed with the Trades Disputes Bill in its final stages.

In this connection it is stated that Sir George Rainy as Commerce Member utilised his visits to Bombay and to Calcutta to confer with the local Governments and captains of industry at both centres as to their views on the efficacy of the Public Safety Bill as it is now amended to cope with alleged Communist influence in Labour disputes.—Free Press.

C. P GOVERNOR INVITES MR. KHAPARDE

PROSPECTS OF NEW MINISTRY

NAGPUR, Jan. 23.

The C. P. Legislative Council reassembled to-day and non-official resolutions were taken up. They mostly relate to local conditions and grievances of Central Provinces and Berar. Mr. Gokul Chand Singai was to have moved advising the Governor to dissolve immediately the present Council and order a fresh election before the budget session but owing to his absence it was not taken up. The Council is proceeding with other resolutions

GOVERNOR INVITS KHAPARDE.

H. E. the Governor has invited Mr. B. G. Khaparde, leader of the Nationalist Party to see him this evening at 6/30. It is presumed that H. E. the Governor will confer with Mr. Khaparde and ascertain the strength of each group with a view to form a new Ministry.—A. P.

New Delhi.—Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Sir R. N. Mukerjee, and Sir Sudarsingh Majithia have been nominated Governors of the Imperial Bank of India for a further period of one year from the 1st instant.—A. P.

MR. HAJI'S COASTAL SHIPPING BILL

Vested Interests in Britain all up in Arms

"FIRST STEP IN CONFISCATORY POLICY"

Retired Colonel Surprised at India's Temerity to Have Mercantile Marine!

(By Mail.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Coastal Reservation Bill, introduced into the Indian Legislative Assembly, writes the London correspondent of the Free Press of India, continues to receive attention in the British Press both editorially and otherwise.

Doubtless by the time this reaches India, the Assembly will be in session, and the Bill might have reached a further stage. Still it will be of interest to India to know that in all the comments and correspondence in the British Press on the subject emphasis is laid on the confiscatory character of the Bill and no endeavour is made to look at it from the point of view of the right of India to seek the best method of creating an efficient mercantile marine for her.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy's speech at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, of which a summary had been wired out to this country, has evidently non-plussed those who took their cue solely and entirely from the resolution of the British Chamber of Commerce. It must not of course be forgotten that Lord Inchcape's speech also exerted his great influence in setting the direction of British opinion on the Bill.

Lord Incheape happens to speak for the largest single shipping interest concerned with India. He has further the authority of a man who had been in India and knows his country and what he is talking about, though the India of 1928 or 1929 is not what it was when Sir James Mackay spent his days earning a comfortable income in Calcutta.

NO ECONOMIC JUSTIFICATION?

It may be well to give here the relevant portions of the resolution which the Executive Council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce unanimously adopted early last month. The last three clauses of the resolution run:—

"The Executive Council are of the opinion that there is no economic justification for such a proposal (as that embodied in Mr. Haji's Bill). Apart from the fact that British shipping enterprise has done much for the development of India, any measure which restricts the facilities of ports and freedom of maritime transport will, in the opinion of the Council, react to the detriment of all trade to and from the country concerned.

"The Executive Council believe that in the present stage of the development of India great harm would result from any measure tending to place British traders in India under any disability and that the introduction of an act of discrimination against British interests on the coasting trade would create a precedent the consequences of which might prove far-reaching to the detriment of British interests generally in India.

"The Executive Council are, therefore, of opinion that it is essential in the interests of the trade and commerce not only of India, but also of Great Britain and of the Empire as a whole, that it should be made unconstitutional under the Government of India Act for any discrimination to be permitted against British nationals in India."

It will be noticed that the Executive Council of the British Chambers bases its opposition to the Bill on two grounds, one economic and the other political. The Council sees no "economic justification" for the proposal to reserve Indian coastwise shipping to vessels that are owned by Indian nationals and are borne on the Indian register.

The called summary of the Viceroy's speech suggests that there is abundant justification for the proposals of the Bill. Lord Irwin states that the Bill is inspired by no mere desire to secure for the Indian capitalists the profits made by the British companies. On the other hand it is the first result of an ambition to see India possess her own mercantile marine manned and officered by Indians.

CHAOS IN TRADE.

The "Financial Times" thinks it "questionable" if those whose "legitimate interests" the menaced by the Bill will altogether accept the Viceroy's assurance. The "Morning Post" is satisfied that "the spokesmen of the Government (of India) always speak as if the British Empire did not exist." The party of Swaraj in India, according to this last-ditcher, "has been allowed by an all-wise Government to deal blow after blow at British industry and commerce" that it grows "ever bolder with impunity." The Bill, in fact, says this newspaper, "would produce chaos both in British shipping and in Indian trade."

It is not surprising that some of those reach-me-down's whom the "Morning Post" patronises, should have been moved to indignation at the Bill. General Barrow, a prancing Cavalry officer who probably thinks of ships as the horses of the sea, expands himself in the "Post", several fairly obvious reasons, which he does not detail, will, if the Bill be passed, hinder trade, says the General. And he has no doubt this is the "first step in a confiscatory policy which would be extended to all British enterprises."

The "Morning Post" threatens a historical disquisition, but stops with its amazing discovery that during the Middle Ages Indian seaborne trade was in Arab hands. India never had in the past a mercantile marine adequate to her trade, and there is no reason why now she should have the temerity to long for one. That settles it for the newspaper and its readers.

AN UNHEARD-OF ISSUE.

Lieutenant-General Altham, who adds to his retired pay by a directorate of the Indo-Burma Oilfields Company, raises an yet unheard of issue. I hardly does credit to the author of "The Principles of War", though it is creditable to his sturdy British patrictism, that he should seek to raise what he calls the "defence aspect of this suggestion to reserve Indian coastwise traffic.

"If British ships and British capital are in future to be excluded from any share in Indian coastal trade, the 'raison d'etre' of the protection of that trade by the British Navy will be cut away."

It would be doing an injustice to a retired General, who has been telling the world of the principles of war to suggest that he has not taken to heart the lessons of last great war, that a navy in these days is no adequate defence either of a country or its trade routes and communications. The gallant general wants to have the old exploitation continue, and does not care by what absurd arguments he buttresses up his case.

The mischief of even these puerilities must be patent to those in India who know the ignorance of the ordinary Britisher and his very natural willingness to be led by those who had been "there" and consequently do not know.—Free Press.

MR. RUDOLPH LEHMANN

AUTHOR AND JOURNALIST DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Death has occurred of Rudolph Lehmann.—Reuter's Special.

(Rudolph Chambers Lehmann, J. P., auther and journalist, whose death is announced was born in 1856. He was educated at Highgate School and Trinity College, Cambridge. From 1890-1919 he was on the staff of "Punch". In 1901 he worked as the editor of the "Daily News" As an author he has published many [illegible])

CRITICISM OF BOYD INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST PROFESSOR

CALCUTTA, Jan 23.

A charge was framed to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 124-A I. P. C., against Mr. Nripendra Banerjee, a professor of the Bangabasi College who has been prosecuted for a speech delivered at the Albert Hall in connection with the anniversary of Raja Subodh Chandra Mullick in which he is alleged to have criticised the report of the Boyd Enquiry Committee. The accused pleaded not guilty Evidence was taken of shorthand reporters and the case adjourned till February 8. The accused has been released on bail.—A. P.

GLOBE TROTTER ON TRIAL AT CALCUTTA

Otto Raymond was Guided by Evil Genius says Prosecution

"MADE FRIENDS WITH BRITISH SOLDIERS"

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The case against Otto Raymond under Section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code (no ostensible means of livelihood) was taken up to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Public Prosecutor said that the accused was a native of Cardiff and was a British subject. His father was a Rumanian and his mother a native of Gibraltar. The accused came to India accompanied by his brother as a globe-trotter and travelled extensively in Bombay, Simla and other places.

"FICTITIOUS NAMES IN DIARY."

The accused kept a diary about his journey in India which was not consistent with his statement. His brother left him at Benares in October last. The accused said that the names in the diary were all fictitious but it was a fact that all were the names of living persons.

The Public Prosecutor continued that when asked for an explanation the accused gave vague replies. The Court would find that the accused was driven by some evil genius. He had made friends with a number of British soldiers. When he came to Calcutta he had not a penny and he was living on charity. A Crown code was also found in the accused's possession.

NO SATISFACTIORY ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF.

Inspector Robertson of the C I D and Mr. F P MsKinty, Superintendent of the Intelligence Department were examined. The latter stated that the accused's diary, map and pocket book would form the subject of further examination, and he submitted the accused's written statement. The witness said that from enquiries he discovered that the accused had no ostensible means of livelihood and he had not given a satisfactory account of himself.

LIKE HOUNDS AT HIS HEELS.

The accused at this stage stated that he had four C I D men at his heels wherever he went.

Inspector P. N. Mookerjee of the Railway Police, Asansol, was also examined and the case was adjourned to 30th January.—A. P.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION BILL

LORDS PASS SECOND READING

—:o:—

LORD PARMOOR ALARMED

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill which has already been passed by the House of Commons. It provides for the appointment of two additional members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council primarily to deal with Indian appeals and also for the appointment of one additional Law Lord.

The Lord Chancellor said that at present there were only nine persons on whom he was entitled to call for judicial services, whereas at least thirteen were required. The result was that it had been impossible to hear the appeals to the House of Lords last July or take up Dominion Appeals to the Privy Council last October, because they could not constitute the necessary board of five members.

Lord Parmoor said that he was alarmed at the very large extent to which Indian appeals formed the work of the Judicial Committee. It would be a mistake if the Committee became anything in the nature of an ordinary court of appeal on Indian questions. If any further Court of Appeal on Indian questions was desired it should be appointed in India on lines similar to such bodies appointed in all Dominions.

Lord Buckmaster suggested that the financial limit for appeals from India might be increased in order to check the flood of appeals.—Reuter.

OPIUM COMMISSION

—:o:—

DISCUSSION OFFICAL STATISTICS

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Geneva.—The Opium Commission discussed the official statistics of dangerous drugs and considered the differences in the conclusions drawn by the comparison of the statistics in the different countries. It was decided to discuss in the open session proposal of the United States Government which had already been considered in private session for limitation in production of drugs derived from opium and cocateaf.—Reuter's Special.

ELECTION TO UNIVERSITY SENATE

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MRS SHARADA MEHTAS CANDIDATURE

BOMBAY, Jan. 23.

Mrs Sharada Mehta announcing her candidature for University Senate writes:

The object of my seeking election is to express the view point of the women in the Senate on questions regarding the education of boys and girls in schools which the University indirectly controls. My several years active association with education in general and that of women and children in particular will help me in doing so. So far the women's representation on the Senate has been negligible and I, therefore, trust this step of mine will have the sympathy of the graduates.—Free Press.

BASSEIN LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT

DEPUTATION WAITS ON GOVERNOR

—:o:—

QUESTION UNDER CONSIDERATION OF GOVERNMENT

On Tuesday the 22nd January 1929, His Excellency the Governor received a deputation appointed by the Bassein Taluka Agriculturist Conference. The deputation consisted of (1) Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M. L. A., (2) Mr. D. V. Gokhale, (3) Mr M. L. Pratap, (4) Mr. G. D. Vartak, and (5) Mr. Buransahib Haji Mahomed Harishe

The deputation placed before His Excellency the Governor their representation on the subject of the reassessment of Land Revenue in Bassein Taluka, and amplified their statement in the course of a general discussion. The representation is receiving the consideration of Government.

THE PEASA ' COMPLAINT

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DEPUTATION'S REPRESENTATION

"At the outset, we must bring to Your Excellency's notice that the members of the deputation feel greatly handicapped in refuting the Government case for enhancement, as no copy of the report of the Settlement Commissioner and also of the report submitted after the re-inquiry into the assessment by the Director of Agriculture and the Collector of Thana was shown or supplied to them, and as only a brief Marathi summary of the former and nothing of the latter had been made largely available for the ryots' use, Your Excellency is probably aware that one official and two non-official bills amending the Land Revenue Code are due to come up before the Bombay Legislative Council and the whole land revenue policy of Your Excellency's Government is likely to be discussed in the course of the debate on those bills, We also feel it our duty to point out to Your Excellency that the administration and policy of land revenue has not yet been subjected to the vote of the Legislative Council and determined with the consent of the Legislature in accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. This being the case, we have to urge upon Your Excellency the necessity and advisability of suspension of all revision settlements and assessments in view of the overhauling which the whole land revenue policy of Your Excellency's Government might undergo in the next few days.

ASSESSMENT NOT VALID.

"Apart from these considerations more or less of a generl character, we have no hesitation in emphasising to Your Excellency our conviction that there is absolutely no valid ground for enhancing the assessment in Bassein Taluka. According to a strict interpretation of Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code, which is the most crucial section in the matter of fixing of assessments, we think that only the profits of agriculture ought to enter into the consideration of enchancement or otherwise. But, in the increase of assessment in this Taluka, as in other Talukas also, extraneous considerations have played a very improtant part. We are convinced that the whole system of land revenue assessment becomes vitiated as soon as foreign considerations and motives are allowed to dominate, in the fixation of assessment. We may be permitted to draw Your Excellency's attention to the fact of the necessity of teaching economy to people, their alleged extravagance in social functions, their habits of abstinence or excessive drinking being seriously put forward as reasons for augmenting the land revenue assessment. This, as Your Excellency may well agree, is entirely unfair to the poor ryot and unconcerned with the question of land revenue. We believe that any consideration except that of the net profits of cultivation is "ultra vires" in determining the rate of assessment.

ALLEGED FACTS.

"From what fragmentary information was vouchsafed to us in relation to the grounds for increasing assessment in Bassein Taluka, it appears that the Settlement Officer has set much store by the alleged sharp rise in the prices of land and also of agricultural produce as well as the augmentation of rental values. It is supposed, in the Settlement Report, that the staple products have gone up 100 per cent. in value since the War, and that the land values have jumped up by 400 per cent. On these alleged facts, the Settlement Officer is of opinion, that he should feel justified in recommending a cent per cent. increase, if he had not been precluded by the 33 per cent. limit fixed by the Government. We beg, however, to submit that the Settlement Officer in question has easily lent himself to sweeping generalization in some cases and to unmitigated exaggeration in others. We have great pleasure in referring Your Excellency to the detailed memorandum prepared by the Bassein Talnka Agriculturists' Association and submitted to Youn Excellency's Revenue Deparment, a copy of which has also been forwarded already to Your Excellency. In that memorandum we have set our facts and figure for the five classes of land viz. (i) Sweet rice land (ii) Salt rice land, (iii) Rabbi, (iv) Warkas and (v) Bagayat, to show that in no class is increase of assessment justifiable in the produce is more than counteracted by the least. z a

INCREASE IN FARMING COST.

"After close examination of the state of affairs in the Taluka the memorandum has proved that the increase of prices of abnormal increases in the costs of cultivation, particularly wages and manures, and agricultural implements. It is true that prices of Kharif land have risen 40 per cent. to 60 per cent. and that the prices of Bhagayat land have gone up by 200 to 300 per cent. But as the memorandum has shown, this increase in land values has no connection whatsoever with the profits of agriculture. As regard the Rabbi and Warkas land, the Settlement Officer has not been able to put forth any cogent ground for increase of assessment. Nothing, therefore, can justify any increase of land revenue on these kinds of land also.

PLIGHT OF AGRICULTURISTS.

"In conclusion, we again, beg to request Your Excellency to consider seriously the plight of the agriculturists in Bassein Taluka and be pleased to grant their humble demand for the immediate suspension of the recovery of assessment under the new settlement and in the meanwhile a further opportunity, we submit may be given to the representatives of the ryot of the Taluka to place their case with reference to the results of the re-inquiry made into the enhanced assessment. The agricultural industry, whatever the Settlement Officers of the Government may say, is a decaying and almost unproductive industry, and we cannot but express our fear that if the burden on land is allowed to become more and more unbearable, agriculture will be irretrievably ruined."

FRENCH FINANCIAL SENSATION

80 MILLION FRANCS LOST TO STATE

—:o:—

SUGAR CO. CHAIRMAN ARRESTED

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Paris.—A fresh financial sensation in which State has lost about eightymillion francs has just been revealed. The Ministry of Finance has filed charges against Societe Fermiere de Sucrerie and Compaenie, Francomarocaine de Navigation et Commerce both of whom received vast quantities of sugar from Germany in respect of Reparations in kind but were found to be insolvent when the time came to pay the French Government. M. Pollier, Chairman of the Sugar Company and formerly professor of Law at Lille has been arrested on charge of fraud and remanded to custody.—Reuter.

WELCOME NEWS ABOUT KING

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GREAT GRATIFICATION AND RELIEF

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The welcome news regarding the King's health has caused very great gratification and relief. The "Daily Telegraph" says that the latest bulletin will be read with intense thankfulness throughout the British Empire, indeed throughout the world. At the same time it is recognised that His Majesty's condition is still so fragile that he cannot yet be regarded as convalescent. High tribute is paid to the skill displayed by His Majesty's medical advisers.—Reuter's Special.

HIFTING TO SEA SIDES

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KING TO LEAVE PALACE EARLY IN FEB.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The time when the next bulletin regarding the King's health will be issued has not been yet arranged. It is stated that if His Majesty's health continues to be satisfactory bulletins may be few and far between. There is reason to believe that His Majesty will travel to Bognor by road early in February.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

It is understood that the King had a quiet night. There is little change in his condition this morning.—Reuter.

5,000 RENDERED HOMELESS

—:o:—

DISASTROUS FIRE IN TATAVIA

LONDON, Jan.. 22.

Constantinople.—Fire has destroyed over a thousand buildings in the populous Greek District of Tatavia. There have been several deaths. Five thousand people have been rendered homeless.—Reuter.

SIMON SHOW BOYCOTT

MADRAS CONCERTING MEASURES

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ALL PARTIES MEETING CALLED

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

It is understood that there will be a joint meeting on Monday, the 28th instant of the Tamil and Andhra District Congress Committees, Congress Municipal Councillors, and other political bodies favouring the boycott of the Simon Commission to consider the steps to be taken in connection with the boycott of the Commission during its forthcoming visit to Madras in February. The Associated Press is informed that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has postponed his departure for Delhi in connection with the Assembly session as he desires to remain in Madras in order to help to make the boycott demonstrations absolutely peaceful and successful.—A.P.

BRAHMINS SUPPORT NEHRU REPORT

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RESOLVE TO BOYCOTT SIMON SHOW

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

The seventh session of the Sourashtra Brahmin Conference held at Madura adopted the Nehru Report in full and resolved to boycott the Simon Commission completely. The Sourashtras are industrial and trading community found mostly in the Tamil districts.—A. P.

SON QUESTIONS FATHER'S SANITY !

EXAMINATION UNDER LUNACY ACT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Alleging that his father Mr. B. Chakravarti, Bar-at-Law, aged 74, is incapable of understanding and managing his own affairs, business and financial, and also that he is suffering from loss of memory, Mr. Chakravarti's son made an application before Mr. Justice Lord Williams for an examination under the Luncay Act.

His Lordship directed Colonel Denham White to examine and report.A. P.

RECEPTION TO NIZAM

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ARRANGEMENTS AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

A Reception Committee has been formed with Dr. Natesa Mudaliar as Chairman, and Messrs. Abdul Latif Farooki, M.L.A., and Mahomed Muzzam, Advocate as Secretaries to make arrangements to accord the Nizam a fitting reception during his forthcoming visit to Madras.—A. P.

ACTING GOVERNOR OF BEHAR AND ORISSA

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The appointment of James David Sifton to act for Sir Hugh Stephenson, Governor of Bihar and Orissa, during the latter's absence on leave has been gazetted.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS.

BASRAH, Jan. 23.

A force estimated at hundred and fifty Wahabis raided Koweit territory on Monday, attacked tribes and decamped with the loot after an engagement in which many are reported to have been killed and wounded. It was the advanced coursting party of this force that attacked the American party and killed Bilkert.—Reuter.

PRETORIA, Jan 23.

The local branch of the Indian Congress has sent the following message to Sir K. V. Reddy. "Extending hearty welcome in our midst. Pray God crown your mission with success."—Reuter.

IF HOURS OF WORK ARE INCREASED?

Proportional Increase in Wages Ought to be Made

MR. BAKHALE AND MINIMUM WAGE

When the Mill Strike Inquiry Committee resumed its sitting on Wednesday, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, labour representative, made a strong plea in support of the 17 demands put forward by the Joint Strike Committee on behalf of workers. He was strongly opposed, he said, to the mill-owners' proposal to increase the working hours of certain class of workers from 8-1/2 hours to 10 hours. The mechanics whom the increase would particularly affect, he went on to say, had been working only 8-1/2 hours a day for a considerable time with the result that the practice had become almost a convention. According to the evidence of a mill manager, 8-1/2 hours day for mechanics had come into vague after a strike in 1895 or thereabout and had been in force since then. Personally he was in favour of 8-1/2 hours' work for mechanics especially in view of the fact that their work was harder and more intelligent. Proceeding, Mr. Bakhale maintained that wages ought to be increased in proportion to the increase in hours of work. Since the mill-owners were out to set aside the convention by introducing longer hours, they had to compensate the workers adequately by increasing the wages. The mill-owners' argument, added Mr. Bakhale, that there must be uniformity in working hours in the interests of discipline, did not hold good as could be seen from the experience in the past.

MINIMUM WAGE

Mr. Bakhale had no objection to the principle embodied in the proposal of establishing a minimum wage standard. He then quoted from the evidence of several witnesses who were in favour of fixing a minimum wage. Mr. Sasakura, the Managing Director of the Toyo Poddar Mills, had not only agreed to the establishment of a minimum wage standard but had also suggested that this minimum should be Rs. 30 a month.

According to the mill-owners' scheme the minimum wage was as low as Rs. 23 for men and a little over Rs. 17 for women. Considered in relation to the cost of living in Bombay, these rates were too low and quite inadequate.

OWNERS' VIEW

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, mill-owners' spokesman, then replied to the arguments advanced by Mr. Bakhale. Referring to the "convention" about 8-1/2 hours' work for mechanics, he asked whether such a convention, if there was any, could not reasonably be broken if it was found to be unfair to one side or the other. The mechanics were already paid at a higher rate of wages than what obtained in other industries and hence Mr. Saklatvala maintained that there was no justification for increasing their wages. As regards the question of a minimum wage Mr. Saklatvala argued that it was a very large question and one which the textile industry by itself was not in a position to solve. That question could be solved if all the important industries could collaborate with one another on the basis of perfect understanding.

HOW THEY DO IT IN MEXIOCO

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FREE FIGHTS DURING ELECTION OF GOVERNOR

ONE SIDE'S CASUALITES: 44 KILLED 100 WOUNDED

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Mexico City.—In the course of affrays during the election for the State Governorship at Hidalgo, one side alone had 44 persons killed and 100 wounded.—Reuter.

"NIGHTJAR" TO RUN IN BOMBAY RACES

MR. PANNICK'S HORSES TO GO TO LUCKNOW

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Evening News", wires:—

"Mr. Pannick's horses are not going to Bombay but some will be included in A. Beedham's lot for Lucknow under jockey Laurie Brown.

Nightjar, It Snows, and Lippia are expected to run in Bombay.

Jockey Marland, who was recently injured, has left the hospital, but is not doing any riding work yet."

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

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INTER-COMMUNAL VEGETERIAN DINNER

With a view to foster feelings of Brotherhood and Harmony among students of various communities, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood has arranged an inter-communal vegeterian dinner on Saturday, 9th February, 1929, at 7-45 p.m. (S.T.) on the Terrace of the Muslim Students' Union, Marina Mansions, Chowpatty, when distinguished citizens have been invited to participate in the function. The fee for members is Rs. 1/8 per head and Rs. 3 each for their friends. For further particulars and detailed programme apply to the Secretaries.

ANOTHER CUSTOMS FRAUD CASE

CLERK WHO JUMPED FROM POVERTY TO LUXURY

The second case out of several prosecutions for frauds alleged to be committed in the Customs department was taken up by Mr. Justice Davar at the Criminal sessions of the High Court.

Mr. R. B. Vellani, Bar-at-Law appeared for the prosecution.

The accused Biharilal Manilal Mishra is alleged to have conspired with D. S. Barve now deceased, to cheat the authorities to the tune of Rs. Rs. 10,178 by using a forged cheque.

Opening the case for the prosecution, counsel said that the accused was ostensibly a clerk but really an accomplice of a man called D. S. Barve who was formerly poor but later lived in a lavish style, making money in racing. Barve had several other accomplices, besides the present accused, in his organised plan of defrauding the Customs department by forging shipping bills.

The accused, though a clerk, had an account with the Imperial Bank which in a few months amounted to in Rs. 91,000. On one occasion when the accused was returning from Poona in Barve's motor car in the company of several Customs employees, there was an accident resulting in the death of one of them. That was how the accused's connection with the Customs authorities came to be disclosed.

The case is proceeding.

GUJRAT GINNING MILL DISPUTE

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ARBITRATION AWARD NOT YET ACCEPTED

MILLOWNERS DEMAND EXPLA NATION

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 23.

The Secretary of the Labour Union has written to the Millowners Association claiming the wages of the workers though they are prevented from resuming work only because of the refusal of the authorities of the Gujerat Ginning Mill. He also states that if the men are not taken back by Friday the Union will consider it a breach of the award of the arbitrators on the part of the Mill authorities. The Millowners Association has demanded an explanation from the mill authorities.—A. P.

THE "BLUE TRAIN"

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SUCCESSFUL SHOW AT EXCELSIOR

The "Quaints" in staging the popular musical comedy the "Blue Train" at the Excelsior on Wednesday night served up a dish of rich humour and clever acting to an audience whose large strength testified to the popularity of Mr. Salisbury's Company. Mr. Gordon Rennie was as funny as ever and his remarkable interpolation of numerous tags delighted the audience. The burden of the piece falls upon him and upon Miss Kathleen Whyte as Eileen and upon Miss Julie Bransgrove as Josephine Jones. All of them were excellent in a piece which is one of the best in the repertorie of the "Quaints."

FATAL FALL FROM CART

The coroner held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Rama Bhava a cart driver. The evidence showed that on the 10th inst. at Wodehouse Road, the deceased was seated on a soda water cart when somebody from behind gave him a push with the result that he fell down and sustained multiple injuries. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of death due to multiple injuries caused by a fall from the cart.

WIPE OUT THE SHAME

HORRIBLE CONDITION OF THE POOR

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MADRAS C RP. RATION'S MOVE

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

"It is a standing disgrace to the Madras City to see people living in streets cooking their food and sleeping there and this shame has to be wiped out," said Mr. Narayanswami Chetty, ex-President of the Madras Corporation at a special meeting of the Corporation, moving a free Government grant of one and a half lakhs of rupees for housing the poor. He added that if they failed to get this grant their remaining in the Council would be meaningless.

Dr. Dann, town planning expert, who has prepared a scheme said that according to the latest figures the death rate in Madras was double that of Bombay and Calcutta. The conditions were intolerable and the problem must be tackled immediately. The Corporation resolved to apply to the Government for a free grant of Rs. 5 lakhs, spread over three years, for the purpose.—A.P.

COST OF HAJ PILGRIMAGE

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NONE SHOULD SAIL WITHOUT RS. 600

It is officially announced that the minimum expenditure likely to be incurred by a pilgrim on Haj is about the same as last year. Intending pilgrims should not, in their own interests, leave the shores of India with less than Rs. 600 in their possession after purchasing the return ticket and if they propose to travel in the Hedjaz by car rather than by camel, the should provide themselves with another hundred rupees.

'WELFARE OF PILGRIMS

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KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S MOVE

Moulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following to the Press:—

"The Central Khilafat Committee has established a Pilgrim Welfare Department under Moulana Mahomed Irfan to look after the pilgrims proceeding to Mecca from Bombay. The Department will endeavour to give every facility to intending pilgrims. Volunteers will receive them on stations and accommodate them in Musafirkhanas and be useful to them in other respects. Those desirous of details about Haj should correspond with Moulana Mahomed Irfan, Khilafat House, Bombay.

The 'Khilafat' Daily will regularly publish the dates of sailing of the ships and will give every information available to help the intending pilgrims. No pilgrim need take foodstuff as the Pilgrim Food Supply Company has already arranged for hotels on pilgrim ships for the convenience of the pilgrims."

TO BEAT WORLD MOTOR SPEED RECORD

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Capetown.—The Union Cabinet has decided to contribute £500 sterling for clearing track on Verneuk Pan where Captain Malcolm Cambell will shortly make an attempt to beat world's motor speed record. The Royal Automobile Club of South Africa has voted a similar sum.—Reuter's Special.

"ZAMINDAR" EDITOR IN MOTOR CRASH

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CAR TURNS TURTLE

LAHORE, Jan. 22.

Mr. Akhtar Ali Khan, proprietor of the daily "Zamindar" met with a serious motor accident to-day, while on a shooting trip near the junction of the Jhelum Canal and the Chenab River. His motor car which contained four persons skidded, sloped into the canal and turned turtle. The driver received severe injuries and is lying in hospital. The others including Akhtar Ali Khan received minor injuries. The car was completely smashed.—A. P.

AGE OF CONSENT COMMITTEE

—:o:—

LAST SITTING AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Jan. 22.

The Age of Consent Committee held their last sitting in Lucknow today. Two witnesses were examined. Mr. Shafa-ul-Mulk Hakim Abdul Hamid in his evidence stated that a change in the present law was unnecessary.

Sir Moropant Joshi and the members of the Committee were entertained at an "At Home" by the Dowager Maharani Lalitkumari of Mandi. There were nearly 300 guests including Mrs. Pim wife of the Finance Member.—A. P.

Madras.—Charged with rash negligent driving and causing the death of a rickshaw cooly H. Burgers was fined on Monday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Rs. 750.—A P

PORT TRUST STAFF

—:o:—

FINDINGS F THE SUB-COMMITTEE

An extra-ordinary general meeting of members was held at the Indian Seamen's Hall on Friday the 18th instant to consider the letter of the Chairman of the Port Trust embodying the report of the Staff Sub-Committee of the Trustees which was specially appointed in connection with the representations of the Union. Mr. F. J. Ginvala, M.L.C., presided.

The President read the lengthy reply of the Chairman and explained to the Muccadams in Hindustani. No doubt some grievances were redressed by the Board and relief given to certain extent, but the staff in general were disappointed as the revision of pay and grades were entirely left untouched. The meeting however resolved to appoint Sub-committee representing several intermediate grades which were actualy suffering from injustices in the last revision of 1920 for want of proper representation to safeguard their interests.

The meeting showed great resentment and indignation at the alleged harassment of the members and particularly the Secretary of the Union by petty officials.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed and forwarded to the Chairman and individual Trustees.

(1) This meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union thanks the Chairman, the Sub-Committee and the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for ameliorating the conditions of the Docks Staff working at nights and also granting the privileges of Provident Fund and Casual Leave to the Temporary Tally and Remarks Clerks, Muccadams and Checkers etc.

(2) This meeting of the members of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union resolves to form a Sub-Committee of its members to go into the details along with the Managing Committee on the report of the Staff Committee appointed by the Trustees.

(3) This meeting of the members of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union approves the changes made in the Rules and Regulations at the suggestion of the Registrar and Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency and other additions and alterations in the existing rules.

(4) This meeting expresses its indignation at the treatment given to its Secretary Mr. P. P. Carvalho who is constantly harassed by the Head of the "A" Section, Alexander Dock for his activities in the Union and in particular to the suppression of a telephone message regarding the death of his niece and request the Chairman to take immediate steps to stop such harassment in future.

THANA ASSAULT CASE

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APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER REJECTED

The case filed by Mrs. Juliette Soares against Mr. Charlie Remedios Mr. Joe Almeida and others was resumed after the Christmas Vacation before the Bench Magistrate's Court at Thana presided by Mr. Tribowandas Jamnadas. Prior to this on the 15th instant, Mr. Ranadive, Pleader had made an application on behalf of Mrs. Soares, the complainant in the Court of Mr. D. M. Ranadive, First Class City Magistrate for a transfer of this case from the Bench Magistrate's Court to his Court on the grounds that the case has protracted itself to too many hearings and the applicant apprehends inconsiderable delay before the case is decided.

Mr. Joseph Alex Dias, Solicitor, opposed the application on behalf of all the accused. The application was dismissed after hearing arguments for and against the transfer, and the proceedings were forwarded back to the Bench Magistrate's Court for proceeding with the case expeditiously. In this Court Mr. W. Rege, Pleader appeared for the complainant and Mr. Dias, Solicitor, defended the accused. Long arguments were heard from both sides on the issue of framing charges or dismissing the case. The case stands adjourned to the 24th instant.

U. P. BUDGET

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HALF A CROR DEFICIT IN REVENUE

LUCKNOW, Jan. 22.

It is expected that the United Provinces Budget for 1929/30 will be presented to the Legislative Council on February 19. It is understood that the failure of the kharif crops has resulted in a loss of half a crore of rupees in the revenue during the current financial year owing to remission and suspension of land revenue.—A. P.

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DUGGIRALA TRAIN COLLISION

—:o:—

JOINT INQUIRY TO BE HELD

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

In connection with the collision between the Bezwada Passenger and a goods train on Monday at Duggirala on the East Coast line of the M. S. M. Railway, a joint inquiry will be held next week at Duggirala to ascertain the cause of the collision.—A. P.

'YOUR BYELAWS ARE VERY FUNNY"

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO ALTERCATION WITH HEALTH OFFICER

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 23.

On a charge of causing grievous hurt to Dr. Misquita, Health Officer, Dehra Dun, while discharging his duty as a public servant, Mr. J. N. Todd, carrying on a motor business here, was recently sentenced by the Assistant Sessions Judge to six months' simple imprisonment. The complainant had gone to 6, Nemi Road, where the accused resided with Major and Mrs. Neill, to see whether a spot selected was suitable for a motor garage. He approved of the site and then some conversation followed about the sanitary arrangements of a house in Drayton Road of which Mrs. Neill was the Agent. It was alleged that Mr. Todd remarked, "Your bye-laws are very funny" and that the complainant told him to shut up. It was further alleged that as a result of the altercation, Mr. Todd hit the Doctor, fracturing one tooth which subsequently had to be removed and damaging two others, and causing bleeding. The accused, being an European, was tried with the aid of a jury who found him guilty, and he was sentenced, as stated above.

The accused appealed to the Sessions Court. Mr. De Sanges, for the accused, contended that the injuries were not grievous and at the time of the assault the complainant was not discharging the duties of a public servant. The Sessions Judge, Mr. Bhadwar, upheld the conviction, but altered the charge to one of grievous hurt only and reduced the sentence to simple imprisonment for one day and a fine of Rs. 100.—A.P.

FROM BARRAGE TO FARM

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PARTY LEAVES SUKKUR TO SAKRAND

SUKKUR, Jan. 22.

The visit of the members of the Bombay Council to the Sukkur Barrage Works terminated this evening and the party left for the Sakrand Government Farm in Nawabshah District where agricultural experiments and research work are going on a large scale in anticipation of the needs of the future. A very pleasant function marked the termination of the inspection activities of the last few days.

Mr. Fakirjee Cawasji, representative of the Buyers and Shippers Chamber of Karachi, was "At Home" to the Chief Engineer, his officers and staff at the Barrage Sports Club. The function was attended by all the Garrage officers, members of the Legislature, press and other representatives and was thoroughly enjoyed.

Mr. Fakirjee in thanking Mr. Harrison, the Chief Engineer and his staff for their courtesy and geniality, gave expression to the full appreciation of all the visitors for the excellent progress made which he attributed entirely to the spirit of coordination of the European and Indian officers arising from their determination to make the scheme a great success.

Mr. Harrison replying expressed satisfaction that the visitors had evinced great interest by keeping him and his officers engaged by asking questions and electing information. If they had not done so, he would have felt greatly disappointed. With three cheers for Mr. Harrison and staff called by Mr. Owen, member of the Council, the function terminated.—A. P.

AUSPICIOUS DAY FOR RITUALS

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JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS EXTENDED TILL SATURDAY

ALWAR Jan. 23.

As "puran ahooti" of Mahavishnu Yagya can be performed according to the rituals prescribed by Vedic scriptures only on Saturday, the 26th instant the Jubilee celebrations have been extended till that day. Though several distinguished guests have left, trains are coming in from all directions with thousands of Hindus keen on witnessing "Puran Ahooti" and Brahman "bhojan" and also having a "darshan" of His Holiness Shri Sankaracharya and the new Rajrishi His Holiness has created, namely, His Highness the Maharaja of Ajwar.

Yesterday the citizens gave a garden party at the public gardens to His Highness.—A.P.

—:o:—

ARE CONGRESS POSTERS EDITIOUS?

ARREST OF SANSKAR SAMITI WORKERS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The "Forward" reports that Jnananjan Neogi and Deshbandhu Palli of Sanskar Samiti have been arrested under Section 124 A. I. P. C. for placing orders for printing the Congress Posters at the Saraswati Press whose printer has been fined Rs. 100 for publishing the posters without the printer's name and whose appeal is pending before the High Court.—A. P.

EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS

PROBLEM OF THEIR EDUCATION

—:o:—

BOMBAY GOVERNOR ON GOVT. POLICY

In the course of his speech at the prize distribution ceremony of the Anglo-Scottish Schools, the Governor of Bombay said:—

The annual prize-giving at a school or college affords all those who are interested in its welfare a useful opportunity of taking stock of what has been done in the past year. The pupils who have done well receive their rewards in the presence of the other boys and girls and of a wider public, and this affords to most of them an incentive to do even better next yar. The parents are enabled to see something of the staff to whose care their children have been entrusted during the sihool hours and of the surroundings in which they spend a good many hours every day. The public, especially those who might be inclined to help the managers of the scool To Lady Sykes and myself it is a great pleasure to meet the managers and the staff, and especially the boys and girls for whose benefit the schools managed by the Anglo-Scottish Education Society are carried on.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND EUROPEANS.

"There is one conspicuous difference between the schools for European and Anglo-Indian children, and the other schools throughout the Presidency of Bombay, and indeed throughout India generally, and that is that, while there are numerous schools maintained by Government to meet the special needs of many of the other communities, there are no educational institutions of any kind maintained by Government for the children of the European and Anglo-Indian communities. Their education depends mainly upon private endeavour and the role of Government is confined to guidance by way of inspection, and aid according to a definite code from the public funds. The arrangement so made for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians are criticised from two points of view. Some people say that Government are doing too little for them, and others hold an equally definite view on the other side that Government are doing too much for these schools. I cannot as yet, of course, give a definite opinion, but I would observe that, where the criticism is fairly equally balanced on opposite sides, it is perhaps fair to infer that the polily of Government goes nearer the mark than that which is suggested by the critics on either side.

POLICY OF GOVT.

"As you all know, the future policy of Government with regard to European and Anglo-Indian education is at the present time undecided, and the various arguments for and against the centralisation of this subject are being widely discussed, both in England and in India. The whole question has been taken up by my Government and by other local Governments in consultation with the Government of India, and I do not think that I am giving away any secret when I say that there are several administrative difficulties in the way of centralisation, and that consideration of this proposal has been deferred pending the report of the Indian Statutory Commission."

SWAWALAMBI BRAHMACHARYASHRAM

—:o:—

SELF SUPPORTING BACHELORS' HOME

Dr. A. K. Bhagwat is going to open on the 13th of March, 1929 the above Institution at Agargula, village on the sea coast, ten miles south of Ratnagiri, for educating youths of any caste or creed, desiring to carry on an independent village life and be a useful citizen.

Practical training necessary for the proper village organisation will be given in the following subjects:—

(1) Economic farming and gardening on modern lines. (2) Necessary village industries including carpentry, smithy, spinning weaving, etc. (3) Languages: Vernacular, Sanskrit, Hindi, and colloquial English. (4) Science:—Personal Hygiene and village sanitation. Causes of diseases and how to cure them by simple natural methods, proper diet, Geography, Astronomy, Mathematics, etc. (5) Criticism on various political, religious, social, commercial and industrial matters.

In short every effort will be made to make the student fit for carrying on satisfactorily the worldly affairs of his own and his nation and ultimately the whole human community.

For the present only male students above age of 12 having sufficient knowledge of reading and writing in Marathi, will be admitted. No fees will be required for the education and boarding and lodging will be free of charge. No funds will be raised for this Institution. Arrangements have already been made to secure land sufficient to maintain about 30 students for the present.

Guardians wishing to take advantage of this Institution should immediately apply to Dr. A. K. Bhagwat, Agarula, P.O. Pavas, Dist Ratnagiri.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

MONDAY, 28th JANUARY, 9-30 P. M.

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INDIAN DANCES

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Miss GRACE BURROUGHS

Assisted by

Bombay Chamber Orchestra

(Direction: Edward Behr)

The Programme also includes Veena-playing and Indian songs by Pandit Bhimrao Shastri, Principal, Music Department of Fellowship School, and formerly Principal, Music Department of Dr. Tagore's Vishwabharati University, Shantiniketan. Also some lyrical songs in Gujarati by the Poet Lalit.

The CONCERT is in aid of the

GUJARATI HINDU STRI MANDAL.

Booking at (1) S. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row, (2) PHOTOTYPE Co., (next to Indian Book Depot,) Meadows Street, (3) From 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. DHIRAJLAL SHAH, Jariwalla Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Opposite Parakh Hospital. (4) After 7 p.m — CAFE POMME D'ORE, next to YACHT CLUB, Apollo Bunder.

Ensuing Municipal Election.

WE have opened this special column for the benefit of the candidates for the ensuing Ward Elections of the Municipality of Bombay. The names of the candidates, the wards which they will contest and the Symbols given to them by the Municipal Commissioner will be published in this column and the charges will be Rs. 10 per insertion.

The blocks must be supplied by the candidates.

Name of the Candidate.	Ward.	Symbol.
LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Man.
NARAYANLAL BANSILAL	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Ganpati

Narayanlal Bansilal's appeal to the voters of C Ward

Friends,

On the advice of many well-wishers of the country, I am seeking election as a Congress Candidate to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from "C" Ward at the ensuing election in January 1929. It shall be my endeavour to do all that is possible to promote your interests and welfare. I am seeking election only with a view to serve you. I request you to give me the chance of serving you by returning me to the Corporation by giving me your solid votes and also the votes of your friends.

Yours sincerely,

NARAYANLAL BANSILAL.

To, The Voters of "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward.

Friends,

Of all the candidates seeking election, am I not the best abused party.

Inquire why? and you will vote for me—the "MAN" (my Symbol) who works honestly and conscientiously, without fear, frowns or favours.

LAKHMIDAS RAOJEE TAIRSEE.

BISHOP SUED BY PARISHIONERS

—:o:—

NOT A REPRESENTATIVE SUIT

A suit against the Bishop of Damaun, Rt.-Rev. S. D. Oliviera Xavier, the Vicar and Wardens, filed by six parishioners of the Roman Catholic Church at Marol in the Bombay Suburban District, came as a second appeal before the High Court.

The plaintiffs claimed on behalf of all the parishioners of the church a declaration that the wardens had been illegally appointed by the Bishop and the Vicar and for an injunction to restrain the defendants from interfering with the temporal affairs of the church.

At the trial before the Sub-Judge of Thana 150 out of 600 adult parishioners appeared in Court and stated that they did not claim the reliefs sought by the plaintiffs on their behalf. The judge, therefore, held that the suit could not be called a representative suit and dismissed it with costs. This was confirmed in appeal by the District Judge of Thana and also by the High Court in second appeal.

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PRICELESS TREASURE OF WISDOM

European Jew on Bhagvat Geeta

We have pleasure in publishing the following very interesting letter which was received by Sjt. Rameswarlal Bazaj of Shanti Niketan, London, from a European Jew residing at Leeds. Any one wishing to write anything on the subject may communicate with him at 11, Belsize Park, N.W.3, London.

Dear Mr. Bazaj,

Further to your request I take this opportunity of writing you upon the subject of the Bhagavad Gita.

This book of enlightenment to those who endeavour honestly to get at the truths therein taught is indeed a treasure-house of wisdom.

You know that I was brought up as a Christian and have absorbed to the best of my ability, the teachings of that faith, but I freely confess to a feeling that the "New Testament," on which the Christian faith and Church is founded, is neither more nor less than a compilation of some of the teachings of the "Bhagavad Gita," disguised or expressed differently as most often happens whenever one attempts to translate or re-tell something read or heard: but at the same time it seems to me that the writers of the gospels have been obsessed with the idea of an extra-cosmic yet personal god.

HIGHLY SCIENTIFIC.

Nowhere, however, does one find such clear teaching in the Jewish or Christian Bibles as one finds in the "Bhagavad Gita" and moreover, the "Bhagavad Gita" commends itself to an honest scientist as being more scientific than even the teachings of our "Scientists."

It seems singular to me to find so many young men coming from India to learn what they can our western science. No doubt they have great respect for the callous, brutal and ignorant westerner who is placed in office in your country because he has become proficient in "arts and sciences" so called, as taught in our colleges; but surely such respect for mere trained brutes is degrading, especially when one considers the opportunities afforded by the publications of the teachings of your wise men, for attaining the sublimest heights of wisdom and knowledge.

ANSWERS ABSTRUSE PROBLEMS.

Let me try to illustrate, as simply as possible, how the "Gita" supplies answers to most abstruse problem—abstruse so far as Western scientists are concerned.

Medical men are studying the psychology of sex and are trying to find a reason for the various manifestation of abnormality. They are busy collecting statements from sex perverts (so called) and others whose sexual proclivities are manifested in what is thought to be wrong directions. Scores of medical men have endeavoured to solve the "abnormal" problem by collecting evidence and theories of others, postulating their own conclusions based on evidence given to them by patients and the logical or illogical deductions of other medical writers. Considering the number of these published by men of high standing one would have thought there would no longer have been any such problem; it should already have been solved. But it would seem that the question is too abstruse for the Western scientist, although the eastern philosophers have solved this and other problems of man's nature ages ago. And the "Bhagavad Gita" contains very plain and sure scientific statements as to the "why" and "wherefore" not only of sex abnormality but also of man's nature "in toto."

MAGNET AND NEEDLE.

If one places a needle on a table and holds a strong enough magnet above it, the needle jumps from the table to the magnet. The scientist explains this in a very unintelligible manner; but the real fact is that certain atoms within the magnetic fields immediately are strung together from the magnet to the needle, the latter being heavier than the intervening atoms together in its progress towards the magnet.

Man is a magnet, and every atom of his system has polarity. Many and various are the atoms of which he is composed, but certain atoms are superior to the rest. The atoms of the mind are of a higher quality than those of the body and possess a greater force. The mind attracts and repels. It is always discharging its atoms and always receiving others. And according to the nature of the mind are the discharge and reception. If the higher mind is in possession of power, the result is good, if the lower mind, the result is evil.

SEXUAL DISCRIMINATION.

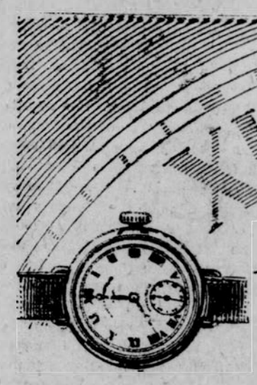
A child will eat practically anything, but in a short time it begins to discriminate in its food. When the sex appetite is aroused at first there is no discrimination with the ignorant, and any sexual object will appeal. If the mind is later given over to lust, then one begins to discriminate between what may be called sexual fetishes, and the lower nature prevails to the exclusion of the higher and the destruction of the individual. The same process is repeated in the criminal. He attracts to himself those atoms or entities of a like nature with his mind, and, each individual thus creates his own future.

TRUE WEALTH OF 'IND.'

And now, see how cleverly this is demonstrated by the "Gita." In chapter IV, sloka 12, we read:—"In whatever way men worship me, in the same way do I fulfill their desires; "it is my path" . . . . that men tread in all their ways. "Same chapter, sloka 14:—"Actions do not taint me . . . ." Same chapter, sloka 24.—"The process is Brahman, the clarified butter is Brahman, in the fire of Brahman offered by Brahman....."

What a book! What a book! Truly the way of Life. Even the Sun cannot compare with it, for whereas the Sun gives life, it also destroys life, whereas the blessed "Bhagavad Gita" gives life Eternal. To me it is priceless. It is the true wealth of "Ind."

Your brother and self—
E. H. MOLLEM.


Breakfast Time
In an ordered existence, Breakfast Time is at a set hour. It is a great help to the busy housewife when all the family are punctual to their meals.
This question of punctuality is of immense importance to every individual—man, woman or child. In business, in the home, at school, success attends those who make the best use of the flitting hours.
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FINEST LINE OF VERSE

—:o:—

THREE CHOSEN BY GLADSTONE

In his "Life of Gladstone," Lord Morley mentions that the Grand Old Man used to discuss the best lines in English poetry, and that he selected three—one from Milton, one from Wordsworth, and one from Shelley. But Morley could not recall the lines chosen. The omission is now supplied. In the "Premiers and Parliament" exhibition now being held at the London Museum there is not only a cherrywood pipe of Mr. Baldwin's, but a memorandum by Gladstone of what he considered were the finest lines from individual poets, thus:

"Sphere-born harmonious sister voice and verse."—Milton.

"Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn."—Wordsworth.

"Swung blind in unascended majesty."—Shelley.

MARLOWE'S MIGHTY LINE.

I think, with all respect to Gladstone, that English poetry can do better than this (remarks A. G. Gardiner in the "Star"). The finest lines in English poetry must be estimated by the greatness of their emotional or pictorial content as well as by the beauty of their form. When Marlowe, of the "mighty line," flames out with

"And burnt the topless towers of Ilium."

both words and content seem fused in the rose of sublime and

Far different, but equally moving in its serene and cloudless beauty, is Henry Baughan's.

"They are all gone into the world of light," which, if not the finest line in English poetry is, I think, assuredly the finest opening line of any English poem.

Gladstone included no line of Shakespeare in his chosen three; but perhaps he took his supremacy for granted. Certainly Shakespeare is one of three chief candidates for the honour of producing the finest English line. Which that line is in his case is matter alone for an evening's discussion. I will make three shots (two from the Sonnets):

"Poor soul, the centre of my sinful earth."

and that astonishing pictorial line:

"Bare ruin'd choirs where late the sweet birds sang."

which, if not the finest line, seems to me weighted with more of the pure gold of poetry than any other similar sequence of words in our literature. Finally from Shakespeare I should take:

"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

Morley called this the "most melting and melodious line" in English poetry, and probably most lovers of Shakespeare would rest his claim on that line rather than on any other, plentiful though those others are, as, for example:

"Sounds and sweet airs that give delight and hurt not."

Nearest to Shakespeare in this lonfest comes Milton, but I should not agree with the Gladstone selection. I would pin my

more native Milton illustrated in such a line as this from "Lycidas."

"While the still morn went out with sandals gray."

But taking all that is involved in the "finest line." I think that Milton's claim would be best established by relying on the bare and pregnant simplicity of

"They also serve who only stand and wait."

WORDSWORTH'S CHALLENGE.

the palm, who remains? I turn to Words worth. He, too, is a master of the singl line, as in

"The gentleness of heaven is on th sea."

But it is to the immortal "Tintern Ab bey" that I go for his greatest line:

"Whose dwelling is the light of settin suns."

For myself, Words

The Bengalee
(ESTD. 1858.)
(Organ of Indian Nationalism).
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FROM TURKISH AND ARABIC PAPERS

—:o:—

WEST'S SOLICITUDE FOR EAST

A dispute has arisen between the Governments of Hejaz and Egypt about the sovereign rights over the small islands of Tiran and Sanafir near Akba. These islands have no importance at present except for fishing but it is now proposed to develop and make Akba the commercial port for Palestine and Transjordania. After the completion of this scheme the two islands will become important as holding the key between Arabia and Suez.

WANTED.....A MONARCH FOR SYRIAL.

The special correspondent of "Al-ahram" discussing the political state of Syria informs that the French Government is in search of a proper man for the throne of Syria. Two names are the favourites in political circles; one is the ex-Khediv of Egypt and the other is Amir Adil, a descendent of Mohamed Ali Pasha of Egypt. The former has a great disadvantage as being despised by the British while the latter is popular both in France and British political circles.

WESTERN INTEREST IN EASTERN PROBLEMS.

Huda Hanam Sherani Pasha, the President of Jamiate Ittehad-i-Nasai (United Conference of Women) says in an article on "Woman and the Law of Inheritance" that the solicitude of West for East is confined only to matters o fsocial reform. Social freedom is, no doubt, commendable but East also wants political and economic freedom for which Europe never shows any sympathy. Even the social progress to a great extent is hampered by the economic bondage which is the result of Europe's exploitation of the East.

MAULVI SCOOL OF SUFIISM.

Abdul Halim Jalbi Effendi has established a central institution for the spread of Maulvi School of Sufiism which is named after the renowned saint Jalaluddin Rumi whose tomb is situated in Konia (Turkey). After the Kemalist Turks closed the great Khankah at the tomb of Maulana Rumi this order of Sufiism had received a setback and for lack of proper central institution the devotees could not refer their disputes to any Headquarter. Now Abdul Halim Jalbi is making efforts to create a centre in Egypt.

IS SHINGLING PREFERABLE?

Sayyoda Rafika writes in "Wakt", an article on the "present ways of women." In course of the article she says:—"Shingling is in favour nowadays and is certainly preferable to the old long hair. Our great point is that from the hygenic point of view cleanliness can be more easily obtained now and washing is a matter of a few minutes while formerly washing meant a heavy task and drying the hair was heavier still. Headache was common because the head had to be kept wet for a long time It is better if there be no distinction between man and woman as far as the fashion of hair is concerned.

HEJAZ GOVERNMENT'S REFORM.

As the Haj season is drawing near Hejaz Government is showing more and more activity for the comfort of the pilgrims. Roads between Mecca and Jedda, and Medina have been metalled and the number of motor cars is increased. Wells have been bored in all important places where the pilgrims could require large quantities of water. Electric engine has been set up and is working. It is expected that the pilgrims will get more facilities this year than ever before.

FRIENDLY FEELINGS BETWEEN TURKS AND IRAQUIS.

"People of Iraq and Turkey should again be friends and bothers", was the striking note at a banquet given by the King of Iraq in honour of the Turkish representative in Baghdad. Old enemosities should give place to friendly feelings is the need of the hour.—(Al-Wakt).

WILL THE PACTS BE BINDING ON EGYPT?

"Al-Wakt's" Cairo correspondent says that several important pacts have been signed between Britain and the present Government of Egypt. All Nationalists are at one in declaring that these pacts will not binding on Egypt because they have been signed by a wholly unconstitutional Government and lives not by consent of the people but by the strength of foreign forces. There is a strong undercurrent against Mahmud Pasha which is for the time being effectively checked by force but cannot be turned and must appear in the long run.

Manufacturers and Businessmen

Wishing to extend their business in Punjab and Delhi Provinces are invited to consult.

The Continental Advertising Co., Anarkali, Lahore (India).

BOMBAY FLYING CLUB'S WORK

—:o:—

HALF A DOZEN AIR PILOTS TRAINED

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Flying Club writes:—

Owing to the fact that we have received so many enquiries relative to the aeroplanes which are being used by the Bombay Flying Club and also by the three other Light Aeroplane Clubs now existent in India, it is thought that a few details of the machine will be of interest to the Public.

The De Havilland Moth aeroplane is equipped with a 80|100 H.P. Gipsy engine, which engine is manufactured in the same Factory as the Moth. It is without doubt the premier light aeroplane of the world. This machine also holds in its class the speed and altitude records and has remained in the air for 24 consecutive hours. Aeroplanes of this type have flown from London to Cape Town and from London to India.

POPULAR ALL OVER WORLD.

It is probably a well-known fact that Moth aeroplanes are flying in practically every country in the world from as far north as Finland to the extreme south of New Zealand and it is an incontrovertible fact that there are many more Moth aeroplanes flying throughout the whole world than that of any other make of light aeroplane. Owing to its ingenious design, it is easily convertible into a seaplane.

The price of this machine landed in Bombay, including packing, freight, insurance, etc., is approximately Rs. 10,760|- which also includes the fitting of the Handley Page slots. All Moth aeroplanes can carry a pilot and a passenger and there is a special locker for luggage accommodation.

From the purchaser's point of view, it will be of interest to note that it is understood that Messrs. De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd. of Stag Lane, Edgware, Middlesex are considering having their own Depot and Representatives in this country.

It is felt that there must be a big future for aviation in India. There is no country in the world that lends itself so readily to the development of aviation as India. The immense distances which at the present time take days to traverse can be covered in a few hours by aircraft. As an example of this, it takes 33 hours to go from Karachi to Bombay by ship; in contrast to this even a small Moth aeroplane should not take more than 7-1|2 hours in still weather, including landing for re-fuelling at Ahmedabad. Larger types of multiple passenger and mail carrying aircraft would cover this distance in considerably less time.

PILOTS IN TRAINING AT JUHU.

Moth aeroplane has been chosen for instructional purposes and for private use by the members of over a hundred Light Aeroplane Clubs throughout the world. The first half a dozen pilot pupils of the Bombay Flying Club are now going through their course of instruction at Juhu Aerodrome and there are a further 34 prospective pupils who are awaiting their turn to take their course of instruction in flying on these machines.

To those who might be interested, and wish for further particulars, the De Havilland representative, Wing Commander Crosbie, will be in Bombay for the next 10 days, and communications can be addressed to him, care of, the Bombay Flying Club, E. D. Sassoon Building, Ballard Estate.

MR. SAVARKAR'S INCARCERATION

—:o:—

WRONG STATEMENT CONTRADICTED

In a statement to the press Dr. Savarkar says that his attention has been drawn to an editorial note in "Forward" of Calcutta regarding the extension of the period of internment of Mr. V. D. Savarkar, in which it was statel that "Government have been pleased to extend the period of his (V. D. Savarkar's) internment for another two years on the ground that Mr. Savarkar's conduct during the previous term of internment was unsaisfactory." Dr. Savarkar contradicts this statement as utterly wrong as the true copy of the order served on Mr. V. D. Savarkar by the Collector of Ratnagiri on the 3rd January 1929, runs as follows:—

"Government has decided taht it is not at present desirable to cancel the first condition of release requiring you to reside in Ratnagiri but that though no period was attached to this condition, Government will again being renewable at the discretion of two years from now. As for the second condition requiring your absention from political activities for a period of five years the restriction being removeable at the discretion of the Government at the expiry of the said term, Government now renews this restriction for a period of two years from the 4th of January 1929 such restriction again being renewable at the discretion of Government on the expiry of this period.

Reward of Rs. 2,100

My mother SRIMATI SAJON KUMARI aged 27 or 28, fair complexion, round and medium figure having a white spot in her eyes is being missing from her residence at 156, Harrison Road, Calcutta, on the 25th December last at about 9 p.m. She was bed ridden for the last two years on account of her ailment and has been suffering since last 4 months from Nervous debility, Hysteria and mental worry, but after losing her confidence on all sorts of medical treatment she used to express her desire for divine treatment and sometimes to make an end of her all troubles by death. One of her Marwari nurse servants, HANSRAJ DAROGA in name aged nearly forty, fair complexion, medium figure, rough and short cut hair, fribble in talk and looking, has got a black wat in the lower part of his right ear is also missing. It is presumed, that having taken advantage of her present mental state and showing temptation of her cure he has taken her away with him.

The above reward will be given to anybody who will inform me to the above address of the whereabouts and address of the said lady or both of them.

It is frequently seen that such helpless women are forbidden to return home. I shall be very grateful if any kind-hearted gentleman shows full sympathy on her and gives her such assurance that she is always welcome to her home. Her whole family is grieved for her present state of mind and sickly health, especially her little child and brother are very anxious for her.

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY JANUARY 24 1929

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA.

Were the Attachment Methods Harsh and Vindictive

—:o:—

MUNSHI COMMITTEE'S REPORT

We publish below Chapters XVI and XVII of the Munshi Committee report. The previous instalment appeared in the issue of the 18th inst.

CHAPRTER XVI.

THE USE OF CRMINAL LAW.—(*contd.*)

63. In case No. 13 of 1928, nineteen persons were charged under Sections 147 and 341 and 353 and 149 of the I. P. C. *i.e.*, with rioting and wrongful restraint and with using criminal force to deter a public servant from the discharge of his duty and with being members of an unlawful assembly. The substance of the charges was that on the 19th of April 1928 the accused stopped three carts proceeding to Valod with the Deputy Collector's kit, at Vankaner and attempted to prevent the carts from proceeding further. It may be remembered that these are the same carts in connection with which Ravishankar Vyas was tried and sentenced. It appears that carts driven by revenue peons and escorted by police constables arrived at Vankaner Chora at 8 p.m. To use the learned Magistrate's words "as it was night time they stopped the carts on the road at a distance of 10 paces from the Chora and the three peons went inside to take a vethia (village servant) and a lantern". Accused No. 2 it appears was at the Chora at this time. The carts accompanied by the vethia with a lantern proceeded on their way and were stopped about 200 paces away by a crowd of about 150 persons by one of the persons in the crowd catching hold of the nose-strings of one of the bullocks. The vethia was dragged away into the crowd and the lantern was taken away. One of the constables, the complainant, asked the accused not to restrain the carts. In the meantime the Talati came on the scene and the "policemen had not got their guns with them but in order to disperse the crowd the complainant told the other constable to hold up his gun. On hearing about the guns, the accused and others dispersed and went away to a little distance and the vethia was taken away with the lantern. The peon and constable went to the police patel and told him the facts. The pat l did not go with them to the scene of offence but gave another lantern to the peons and the carts proceeded ".

64. Before we come to the identification parade, the facts to be noted are that at the time of the offence, which would be about 8-30 p.m, it was pitch dark with only a lantern to throw any light about the place. We have also ascertained that it was the last day of the lunar month (Amavasya); and that the police patel did not think it worthwhile to proceed on the scene where a large crowd of 150 persons were holding up the carts. The complaint was filed on the 25th of April and no attempt was made till the 5th of May to trace the accused. On the 6th May an identification parade was arranged and the nineteen accused were picked out. Miss Maniben the daughter of Mr. Vallabhbhai, having heard that there was going to be an identification parade, accompanied by Mr. Kalyanji of the Bardoli Ashram proceeded in a car to Vankaner to watch the proceedings. The authorities having failed to induce the village people to come out for the parade requested Mr. Kalyanji to help them to gather the villagers for the parade and it was through the instrumentality of Mr. Kalyanji that the people were induced to come out. The chauffeur of Mr. Vallabhbhai's car who had driven Miss Maniben's party to Vankaner, and who was nowhere near Vankaner on the night of the offence was asked by Miss Maniben to mingle with the persons who had been collected for identification. Miss Maniben and Kalyanji were shown a list of men the police wanted to collect. One of these names was of a person who had died 10 years ago and another an old blind man. From the statements of Maniben, Kalyanji and others who were present on the scene it is abundantly clear that the witnesses picked out from the persons collected for identification, persons clad in khaddar. Among the persons so identified were the chauffeur of Mr. Vallabhbhai and one Daya Veni Bhavsar a resident of another village who had come to Vankaner for some purchases on the day of the parade. The chauffeur was accused No. 19. We cannot help remarking that the identification of no less than nineteen persons, as persons having been on the scene of the offence, taking into consideration the fact that there was little or it seems no light after the lantern was taken away as alleged, is a remarkable feat on the part of the witnesses—who it must be noted were not residents of Vankaner. We should be insulting our intelligence if we accept the identification as honest.

65. Five of the accused were discharged and the trial proceeded against the rest. Three were acquitted and eleven accused including the chauffeur were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for offences under sections 147 and 353 and 149 and simple imprisonment for one month under sections 341 and 149 of the Penal Code the sentences to run concurrently. Only some of the accused defended themselves. In his judgment the learned Magistrate states the ground for conviction of some of the accused to be the fact that they had called no evidence on their behalf. Wherever evidence is called he finds the evidence vague and unsatisfactory as being the evidence of relatives and friends. The latter evidence was of alibi. We do not know what evidence the accused residents of a small village can find to establish an alibi for an offence committed at 8-30 p.m. except of friends and relatives. Five of the persons convicted appealed and in the cases of four out of the five, convictions were set aside on the ground of totally unreliable identification. The Magistrate, it may be noted in passing, had found the idenfication satisfactory and impartial.

66. One of the most glaring cases of attempted prosecution was of Lallubha Bhulabhai and Makan Kalyan. These two persons were leading cultivators of Sarbhon and in such capacity addressed a post-card to the Deputy Nazir of the court, who had been appointed guardian of the property of a minor landholder, intimating to him that the cultivators of Sarbhon had unanimously resolved not to pay the enhanced assessment and requesting him not to pay the assessment on behalf of the minor. For writing this post card they were called upon to show cause why they should not be proceeded against. They appeared by pleader before the Sessions Judge who discharged the notice. In his judgment he says as follows:—"The post card is fortunately written in Gujarati. I repeatedly went through the post card but found therein nothing from which a threat or even an approach at a threat can be spelt out. The writer simply sent intimation of a resolution passed by the villagers.....Since there is nothing in the phraseology of the post card to show that threats were conveyed with the ulterior object of coercing a public aservant to abstain from doing what he was entitled and inclined to do etc. I discharge the rule".

67. Another case of attempted prosecution is that of Gandabhai Khumchand He was the nephew of one of Virchand Chenaji. Two horses belonging to the accused were attached on the supposition of their belonging to his uncle. The Mahalkari who attached these horses soon after seeing the accused passing on the road stopped his car. The accused told him that the houses belonged to him. The Mahalkari there and then administered an oath to the accused and took down his statement in writing. The accused after a few days was served with a notice to show cause why he should notbe prosecuted for making a false statement on oath, this statement being the statement made by the accused on the road. The Mahalkari in an affidavit that he made in subsequent proceedings does not state that the inquiry on the road was under sec. 186 of the Land Revenue Code, for the section contemplates certain formalities regarding notice etc., which must be observed before such an enquiry could be made. On the contrary he says that such enquiry was made the next day and that the accused did not appear at such enquiry. We cannot understand under what law the Mahalkari administered the oath to the accused on the road, and also the subsequent proceedings for making that statement. The accused being unable to attend on the day when he was called upon to show cause asked for a postponement but the Mahalkari proceeded exparte and made the order for his prosecution. Against this order the accused appealed to Mr. Almaula, the District Deputy Collector. Although the Mahalkari never claimed the enquiry on the road to be an enquiry under sec. 186 of the Land Revenue Code the District Deputy Collector whose zeal seems to have got the better of his discretion goes to the length of saying that it was such an enquiry. To say the least of it, it shows a deplorable lack of knowledge of ordinary procedure under sec. 186 on the part of a person intimately connected with the collection of revenue. The appeal was dismissed. The prosecution was ultimately dropped after the settlement of the Bardoli dispute.

68. We may give below a sumary of the prosecutions and the sentences:-

No. of persons charged.	The actual act for which the accused was charged.	Sentence.	Remarks.
One	Advising cartmen that they were not compellable to lend their services.	Two months R. I. and Rs. 25/- fine or in default 20 days R. I. for each offence. Sentences to run consecutively.	No Appeal.
One	Persuading a land holder not to pay land revenue being Rs. 9/-.	Two months R. I. and Rs. 25/- fine or in default 20 days R. I.	,,
One	Shutting the door against the Mahalkari. Threat of Social Boycott to Public Servants.	Six and two months respectively on the two charges. Six months R. I.	,,
Two	Pushing pattawalla when he was taking bags of jowari.	Three and six months R. I. to each accused on each charge. Sentences to run consecutively.	,,
One	Boy watching the Collectors' Bungalow.	Rs. 50/- fine or in default two months' S. I.	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,
Nineteen	Stopping the carts by holding the nose strings of one of the bullocks.	Eleven accused six months' R. I., one month S. I. on each of the charges. Sentences to run concurrently.	Five accused were discharged. Five appealed and in cases of four conviction was set aside.
One	Making a false statement on oath.		Prosecution withdrawn on settlement.
One	Refusing to serve as a punch.		,,
One	Removing a notice from the door of a khatedar.	One month R. I. ..	No appeal.

69. A careful study of the papers relating to these prosecutions and the evidence before us shows that Government adopted the use of Criminal Law as a part of the activities of the Revenue Department in connection with the collection of revenue and that their action in appointing Mr. Patel, a Subordinate Officer of the Revenue Department to do justice between Government on the one hand and the victims of the policy on the other was, in our opinion, as stated above, not proper. In all these attempted or successful prosecutions the primary motive for prosecution appears to be either (*a*) to prevent persons from carrying on a social propaganda against the payment of land revenue, or (*b*) to deter *satyagrahis* from working. In all cases, the persons against whom attempts were made were law-abiding and well behaved; and though they may be in some cases technically guilty of offences, the principal offence—if we might say so—was their participation in the no-tax campaign. Preaching, or practising, or participating in a movement for the non-payment of taxes by itself is not an offence under the Penal Law of the country apart from the special penalty attached to the fact of such non-payment. Prosecutions were all conducted in a hurry and the evidence led was far from satisfactory. The tribunal which could have easily been installed at Surat, was put up in the heated atmosphere at Bardoli itself. Trials were conducted in a hurry and very often the Magistrate seems to have overlooked obvious considerations of law and did not insist as he should have, in our opinion, on better proof. In all cases deterrent sentences were asked for and given. These sentences in our opinion looking to the technical nature of the offences were excessively severe. The prosecution of the 3 boys, who waited near the Collector's bungalow, and the man, who is alleged to have procured a social boycott, of the man who circulated the resolution of a public meeting, is an exhibition of the temper into which Government had worked themselves up in Bardoli. And the attempted recovery of fine imposed on the 2 boys from their parents cannot be considered any thing but vindictive on the part of those to whom Government entrusted the criminal administration in Bardoli during such a period. We have no doubt that the Criminal Law was used for an indirect purpose, *viz.*, to assist the Government's campaign against *satyagrahis* rather than merely to vindicate criminal justice. This use in our opinion was unjustifiable.

CHAPTER XVII.

WERE THE METHODS HARSH AND VINDICTIVE?

70. We now proceed to consider the last and the most important charge whether the methods adopted were harsh and vindictive. In this connection we may state at the outset our opinion that the legality of the methods adopted by Government does not necessarily imply its justifiability from other points of view. An act may be legal and yet harsh and vindictive. As this is the most serious charge, even at the risk of repeating ourselves we must restate our view of the existing policy and law of land revenue and the facts established. As we have stated before (see Introduction), the relation between Government and the agriculturists has been left vague in law in order to lend elasticity to the methods of levying and collecting the highest possible revenue. The methods of assessment adopted are further made to depend largely upon the personal experience, sense of responsibility, and humanity of the settlement officer only. The assessment levied also does not represent the surplus but the utmost that could be taken from the agriculturists. This policy which has brought the peasantry to an extreme state of poverty, apart from other considerations is, when a revision is made, by itself capable of inflicting severe hardship on the agriculturist, unless relieved by the manner in which the assessment is collected. Ordinarily one would expect that the land revenue either as a tax or a rent being a money claim its recovery may well be left to the ordinary civil remedies: but the processes as defined by the Land Revenue Code though apparently of a civil nature are unreasonably oppressive and when enforced by the executive, as a judge in its own cause, are naturally attended with rigour. The right to define powers by rules and regulations has resulted in an unwholesome enlargement of the Collector's powers. These powers uncontrolled by any restraint or remedy independent of the executive being vested in the Collector of the District place the agriculturists absolutely at his mercy. We thus want to make it quite clear that in our opinion the processes, the manner of their working and the powers given to the executive are in ordinary circumstances unreasonable, excessive and to a considerable degree harsh.

71. Three out of these six processes *viz.*, (1) notice, (2) forfeiture and dispesal and (3) distraint of moveables were put in operation in Bardoli simultaneously and to the full extent. The evidence led before us establishes several important facts. Over 6000 notices of forfeiture of land were issued when at the same time japti parties were moving from village to village to distrain whatever moveables came into their hands. Under the drastic powers of forfeiture, lands of large value were forfeited for comparatively small assessments and land of the value of over Rs. 3,00,000/- was disposed of for about Rs. 11, 000/-. In cases of distraint in many cases, articles were not exempted and dwelling houses were not respected in the manner required even by a law which is harsh enough. The unearthly hours of night and day when distraints were levied, the indiscriminate nature of these distraints, the distraint and mal-treatment of cattle, the sales of moveables at gross under-value, the employment of pathans, the use of the criminal law, the severe sentences for technical offences were all contrived to work the processes with the highest possible severity. Under these circumstances we have no other alternative but to come to the conclusion that the harsh processes provided for by law were harshly worked.

72. The question is whether Government acted vindictively in adopting these measures. Proceeding as scrupulously as we can, it is difficult to consider the harshness with which the processes were brought into operation as normal or unintentional. This harshness resulting as it did from the simultaneous and rigorous operation of the processes is an element to be seriously considered; for governments do not without some definite object go to the extreme limit of what they consider their power. We will now take some cases to see how these processes were brought to bear on indivi duals:—

(1) **Dorabji and Navajbai.** The assessment which Dorabji had to pay on his own land was Rs. 214/- and the assessment of Nawajbai's land was Rs. 102/- including notice fees. These lands are worth about Rs. 30,000/-. Dorabji and Nawajbai also owned a liquor shop at Valod. The liquor worth about Rs. 2,000/-, chairs and empty casks were attached and sold for about Rs. 236. Out of this amount Rs. 127/- were credited to Nawajbai in full payment of the revenue and penalty due from her and a receipt for the same was sent to her on the 14th May 1928. A receipt for about Rs. 108/- odd credited to the account of Dorabji was sent and for the small balance, the whole of his lands were forfeited. What is more strange is that although no arrears were left in respect of Nawajbai's khata, her land was also forfeited. Forfeiture notices were served on Nawajbai and Dorabji on 26th May 1928 and 4th June 1928 respectively.

(2) **Ismail Gaba.** The total assessment payable by Ismail Gaba was Rs. 1,200/- and for recovering this amount his lands worth about Rs. 50,000/- (Fifty thousand) at Utara Vadhava were forfeited and sold. His other land at Tajpur worth about Rs. 25,000/- was forfeited and was advertised to be auctioned on 25th July. The noteworthy feature of this case is that although moveable property consisting of about 75 cattleheads worth about Rs. 5,000/- bricks worth about Rs. 750/- ,bundles of hay worth about Rs. 7,000/- were available for distraint on this land, the Government officers concerned thought it necessary to leave it untouched. Evidently they wanted to teach Mr. Gaba and other Mahomedans of Bardoli a lesson by forfeiting and selling his extensive holding. He held a license for a rifle. It was also thought necessary to cancel it. We think the treatment meted out to Mr. Gaba was not only vindictive but heartless and cruel.

(3) The buffaloes of Virchand Khumaji were attached and he has not been informed for what amount they were sold. His land worth over Rs. 15,000/- has been forfeited and according to his information sold for Rs. 900/-. His assessment is only 450 Rs. He says no notice was served on him.

(4) Veerchand Chenaji's land of the value of Rs. 15,000/- was forfeited and sold for the paltry sum of Rs. 180/-. His household utensils of the value of Rs. 50/- were attached and two horses of the value of Rs. 600/- belonging to his nephew were attached as his. The total assessment due by him on his above and other lands was Rs. 700/-.

(5) Wakf lands, the income of which was being utilized for the support of a school of Mussalman children, were forfeited for the assessment of Rs. 118/-.

ENGLAND'S LATEST SOCIAL EXPERIMENTS

FATHER OF 14 WEDDED WITH MOTHER OF 4

The wedding took place in the mail week at Christ Church. New North-road, Hoxton, of the father of 14 children and the mother of four, whose courtship has been carried on in the Shoreditch Poor Law Institution.

The bridegroom is Thomas Edward Bodker, aged 64, who has been an inmate of the institution for the past six years, and the bride is Mrs. Agnes Maber, a widow, who is 65, and who lives in a small back room of 30, Shaftesbury-street, a mean thoroughfare off New North-road.

She has herself been in receipt of out-relief for two years, and she became acquainted with her husband-to-be when she visited the institution for out-relief purposes.

"I first met Agnes about six months ago," Mr. Bodker said last night, "when she came to the dispensary of the institution where I assisted, and I said to her in a joke, 'What would you think of me as a husband? Then she whispered, 'Well, I do like you, Tom'. That started our courtship, and after to-morrow I am going to share her one room."

Aske if he felt nervous about the wedding ceremony, Mr. Bodker, who is very deaf, said: "I shall hardly hear anything the person says, but when it comes to my turn to say 'Yes, I will,' Agnes will nudge me all right."

THE WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 23.

A western disturbance is affecting the frontier where a marked rise of temperature has occurred.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been further local rain in Assam with a few falls in Bengal, Orissa and Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui and Myitkyina half an inch each; Dibrugarh one and a half; Saugor Island a half; and Tezpur, Narayanganj, and Calcutta a quarter.

Forecast:—Further decrease in Bengal and Assam and extension along the frontier and the Western Himalayas.—A.P.

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